

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA  
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 16th, 1927

No. 14

## *Action Taken at Ottawa Upon Resolutions of U.F.A. Annual Convention*

by H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

## *Parties and Groups at Edmonton*

by J. P. WATSON

## *Western Livestock Pools in Conference*

Alberta Livestock Pool Official Section

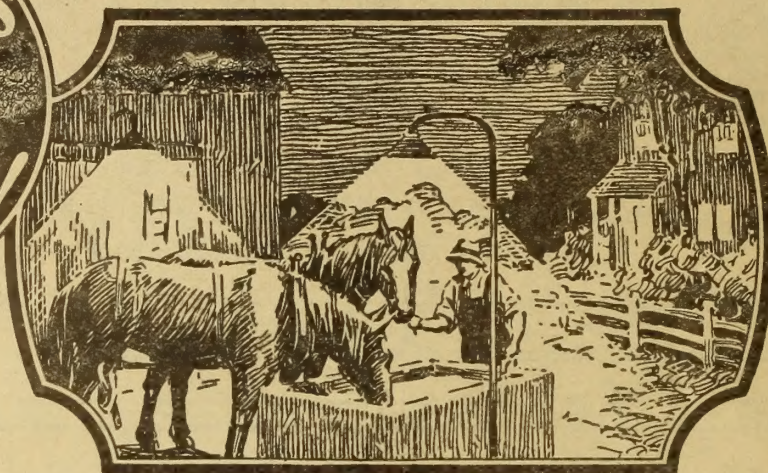
## *Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool*

The International Conference



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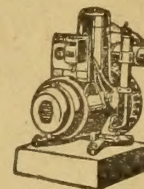
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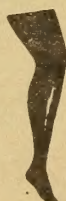
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THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL  
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

1923-1927

As the culmination of a long period of preparatory organization and self-education and study, the organized farmers of Alberta in 1923 launched the first large-scale co-operative wheat marketing enterprise in the history of the agricultural industry. Within four years of the launching of that pioneer undertaking the Pool system has become the dominant factor in the marketing of the crop of Canada, the largest wheat exporting country in the world; and today definite and important steps have been taken towards the co-ordination of the marketing policies of Wheat Pools in almost all exporting countries.

The International Wheat Pool Conference held in Kansas City a week ago was a direct outgrowth of the pioneer labors of Alberta farmers. The road along which the Canadian wheat growers have been travelling has been recognized as the road by which the wheat growers of all countries must travel if they are to win for themselves their rightful place in the economic order.

The Alberta farmers in 1923 kindled a torch which will light the way to the deliverance of the primary industry of the world from an age-long bondage, and place the producers in control of their own economic destiny.

### A RECKLESS POLICY

The indiscriminate dumping of large numbers of people from Central Europe upon the prairies in the certainty that they must become a charge on the public, threatens to create a serious scandal. If the railway companies are responsible, they should be brought to book. They must not be permitted to continue this reckless policy of dumping, in the knowledge that not they, but the citizens of Western Canada, will be called upon to bear the cost. It is fair neither to the taxpayers nor to the Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak people who are being brought in. The Ottawa authorities who tolerate the kind of thing that has recently been going on are guilty of gross neglect of duty.

### CADET TRAINING

Among the arguments sometimes used in a portion of the press in favor of military training in the schools, is one which is utterly dishonest—the argument that unless such training is given in the schools during school hours, boys will be deprived of necessary physical training.

We gather from discussions on this subject, that those who object to military training being given during the period allotted to physical training in the school curriculum, do so in part on the ground that physical training is more conducive to harmonious bodily development than drill. In that contention they will be supported by every authority, and by every man who served in the army, provided the training he received was under competent instructors. "P.T." may not always have been popular, but because its value is beyond question, it is part of the day's army routine.

Whatever value cadet training may possess is primarily a military value. Its object is to prepare youths for the possibility of future military service. Certain auxiliary purposes may be served, but that is its chief function, as every honest advocate of cadet training will admit.

It is eminently desirable that in future discussion of this subject any case that may be presented in favor of cadet training should be supported only by honest arguments.

### A CHINESE PARADOX

It is one of the paradoxes of the present situation in China that citizens of powers which have no invading armies on Chinese soil and no navies patrolling Chinese rivers have been able to carry on business (at any rate in many sections of the country) very much as usual, and feel safer than citizens of powers which are making a show of force in the hope of maintaining their privileged position.

In pre-war days the Germans in China were justly unpopular. It was the German Kaiser who at the time of the Boxer rising commanded his troops to practice deeds of frightfulness like those of the "Huns of Attila." When Germany was defeated in the Great War, the victorious powers deprived her of all the special privileges which she had formerly enjoyed in China, as well as of the Chinese territory she had occupied. Germans and Austrians were reduced to a position of equality with the native inhabitants of the country. If a German should get into trouble with a Chinese today he would have no troops or warships to protect him. During the present civil war, however, the Germans are making no complaints. At least none has been reported.

When the Nationalist forces entered Hankow, the German business men were not perturbed. They just stitched arm bands on their coat sleeves to show that they were Germans, and continued to go about their affairs, mingling with the Chinese as usual. They were safer, Will Rogers might have said, than a citizen of the United States is today on the streets of Chicago. In South China, when other foreign traders were being boycotted, the Germans improved the occasion to capture much of their rivals' business.

Perhaps, after all, there is no paradox in all this. It may be that the Nationalist leaders are speaking the truth when they say that their movement is not against foreigners. And it is possible that the representatives of the three principal religious denominations in Great Britain who have missionaries in China were displaying even worldly wisdom when they signed a round robin petitioning Premier Baldwin not to send an expeditionary force to China; for they realized that thirty or forty thousand troops in Shanghai, or even a greater army, could give no protection to foreigners who live a thousand miles distant in the interior.



# Secretary of the Federal U.F.A. Group Reports Action Taken at Ottawa Upon Resolutions of the Annual Convention

H. E. Spencer, M.P., Presents Sixth Annual Report to the Organized Farmers of Alberta

## 1. DEVELOPMENT OF SPRAY LAKES.—

A resolution in support of the above was placed on the Order Paper by Mr. Adshhead, member for East Calgary, but was never called.

The Government are being pressed by the Calgary Power Company and others to issue license to develop power, while heavily signed petitions are being sent in protest against any development. The Government have therefore followed the way of least resistance and taken no action.

2. SOW THISTLES.—Request Government to control perennial sow thistle and other noxious weeds in Dominion around lakes, Indian Reserves, Bird Sanctuaries and all other lands, the title to which is vested in the name of the Crown.

The Government claim they could do nothing in a general way and were at a loss for a remedy. They promised, however, to eradicate a large patch of Sow Thistle near the Town of Macleod. In a letter received from the Minister of Agriculture he said in part:

"If you have any successful and practical method in mind of eradicating Sow Thistles around sloughs, fluctuating lakes and bird sanctuaries, I should be glad to hear from you with respect thereto."

3. CAPPING OIL WELLS.—"Resolved that some means be found to prevent oil companies from capping wells which show signs of immediate production."

Wells are not supposed to be capped until after having permission. Departmental Officials have power to investigate if regulations not adhered to.

4. CENTRAL BANK.—"Resolved that this Convention recommend that suitable steps be taken to establish and put in operation a Central Bank for Canada, and to provide that the policy of this bank be controlled by and in the interests of the people of Canada."

A resolution on the Central Bank idea was placed on the Order Paper, but unfortunately was not reached. The Minister of Finance when approached as to the attitude of the Government towards the establishment of a Central Bank of rediscount, took the position that we already have in our present banking system the equivalent of a Central Bank if the Treasury Board is used for discounting, and that by that means also inflation and deflation is controlled.

The latter statement will be queried by those who lost so heavily during the deflation of 1920 and 1921. The admission by the Minister that inflation and deflation are in the power of the Department is something. We took that stand during the credit investigation in 1923, but both Sir Edmund Walker and the then Minister of Finance denied that they were responsible for deflation.

It is the intention of the U.F.A. members to keep the question of a Central Bank to the front.

5. REQUEST FOR INCOME TAX FORMS FOR THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.—Information given is, that these can be obtained at any time, but the financial year will not be changed.

In 1921, for the first time in Alberta's history, the organized farmers of Alberta elected to the House of Commons a group of representatives directly responsible to themselves. Upon the election of these members the custom of presenting an annual report upon the action taken in response to the resolutions of the U.F.A. Annual Convention was adopted. H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, was appointed Secretary of the group immediately after the 1921 election and has undertaken the important duties and responsibilities of the secretaryship ever since. We publish on this page Mr. Spencer's sixth annual report.

6. INCOME TAX.—"Resolved that this Convention urge the necessity for the strongest opposition to any proposals for the abolishing or reduction of Income Tax and is of the opinion that any revision of Income Tax should be in an upward direction."

With regard to the above the general public is aware that a 10 per cent reduction was provided for in the last budget in spite of the strongest protest of the U.F.A. members.

7. DUTY ON BINDER TWINE.—Protest against any duty being placed on this commodity.

There has been no increase this year, and the Minister of Finance gives assurance that there was really nothing behind the newspaper talk of placing a duty on twine.

8. AUTO TOURISTS.—Request that automobile tourists be given a permit for 90 days duration, and to have free entry for equipment without filing bonds. Also to let them enter and leave at separate ports of entry.

The regulation now in force provides that when the tourist makes an application for an extension of his permit for 30 days, this is granted on two different applications, making a total permit of 90 days. Some objection might be taken to the method of obtaining it, namely, through the Canadian Automobile Corporation or Association, but in other respects it would seem to meet the case.

If a tourist leaves Canada via a port other than the port of entry his bond is cancelled by the notation of the collector on the back of the form, which is forwarded by mail to the port of original entry. If he has made a cash deposit this will be forwarded to him by mail by the collector who accepted it, on receipt of the cancelled form.

If at the time of entry the tourist knows the port at which he will leave Canada, he may advise the collector at the port of entry, who will forward the deposit to the collector at the port of exit and await the report outwards of the tourist when it is paid over, provided such report outwards is within the period stated on the form.

9. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE SELLING TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a law was passed in the House of Commons at Ottawa preventing manufacturers and wholesalers from selling to Co-operative Societies;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask our members at Ottawa to use their endeavor to have this law repealed."

There is no legislation preventing manufacturers and wholesalers selling to Co-operative enterprises. This is simply a matter of business policy.

10. REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF TRANSPORTATION OF ATTENDANTS IN CHARGE OF LIVE STOCK.—This matter was taken up with the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners who assured us that no action would be taken to cancel present custom without full opportunity being given to the parties interested to make reply.

11. ALBERTA COAL RATES.—"Resolved that we ask the Railway Board to expedite the hearing of the Alberta Coal Rates case."

At the request of Counsel for the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario the Board has tentatively fixed June 7th, 1927, as the date upon which the enquiry into the cost of transportation of coal from Alberta to Ontario shall commence.

12. LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT.—Request for co-operation between Minister of Agriculture and Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers in framing legislation.

The Act has been largely amended, making a great improvement in comparison to the old one. The outstanding improvement is that provision is made for co-operative marketing.

13. SPREAD ON GRAIN.—Limiting the spread in price between dry and tough grain

This is a matter over which the Department has no jurisdiction. The spread in price between dry and tough grain is not fixed by legislation, but by the bids made by buyers for both dry and tough grain.

14. GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.—Asking that the above be reorganized to give representation to all interested parties, and requesting that samples of Alberta wheat be considered in making up the 1927 standards.

This is a matter which would have to be dealt with by the Board of Grain Commissioners, as under the Act they have authority to appoint the members of the Standards Board. The Minister admitted that this seemed a very reasonable request and he would recommend to the Board that it should be acted upon.

15. SAMPLE WHEAT GRADED AND COPY OF CERTIFICATE FOR SHIPPER.—"Resolved that a copy of the wheat grading certificate should be forwarded to the shipper; also sample of wheat graded, direct from the Inspection Department."

The Minister could see no objection to forwarding copy of the certificate to the shipper but would not care to commit himself on the matter of forwarding a sample of the wheat graded. He promised to take the matter up with the



Board of Grain Commissioners and ask them to give it their careful consideration and to put same into effect if it were practicable.

**16. MOISTURE CONTENT OF GRAIN.**—Requesting that the standard be raised from 14.4 to 15 per cent.

The Minister stated that several complaints had been received from buyers in Europe that our wheat, during the present season, carries too large a percentage of moisture and the Department did not think it wise to make any change at present. A larger grant was being made this year for the research laboratory at Winnipeg and they had been instructed to carry out a thorough investigation to determine what moisture content should be allowed in straight grade grain.

**17. MOISTURE TEST.**—Criticizing the present system of testing grain for moisture, and resolving that the Canada Grain Act be amended so as to allow appeals to be made against the inspector's decision as to the moisture content of grain as well as to grade.

Both the Minister and his Deputy expressed the opinion that under the present Act shippers of grain have the right of appeal against the Inspector's decision on moisture content of grain and they would advise the Board of Grain Commissioners to this effect. They could see no reason why we should not have this right of appeal. (The Board have now agreed that appeal may be made on moisture content, as announced in "The U.F.A." of May 2nd.—Editor.)

**18. GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD FOR CALGARY AND EDMONTON.**—"Resolved that we urge the Board of Grain Commissioners to establish a Grain Standards Board for Calgary and Edmonton inspection districts who shall choose samples of commercial grades to be the standards for such districts."

The Minister was personally sympathetic to this resolution. He could make no promise as to what would be done as it was a matter on which he would have to confer with the Board. He promised to take this matter up with the Board so that possibly some action might be taken before the next crop year.

**19. PERSONAL NATURALIZATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.**—Miss Macphail placed a resolution on the Order Paper with reference to the above, and spoke in support of it.

The Secretary of State, who replied, claimed the Government was sympathetic with the idea but that owing to the international complications of the subject, it was difficult to do anything in regard to legislation on the matter at present. The subject was favorably discussed at the Imperial Conference.

**20. CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN.**—"Resolved that a woman should not lose her franchise when she marries a man who is not a citizen."

The above is covered by the reply to previous resolution.

**21. FINANCIAL AID TO BRITISH OR FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.**—"Resolved that this Convention go on record as being opposed to the Alberta or Dominion Government giving financial aid to British or foreign immigrants."

In answer to this, the Minister of Immigration replied: "The only financial aid granted to any immigrant from any country is in the form of passage assistance which is available only to farmers, farm workers and house workers coming from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and our contribution of £3.10 per adult belonging to these classes, enables them to secure an ocean rate of £2 and

also a low rate to Canadian destination. The present rate for an adult of the approved classes from any port in the United Kingdom to Winnipeg is £4.10. Outside of what the immigrant pays and our contribution, the balance is made up by a contribution by the British Government and a rebate by the Steamship Company."

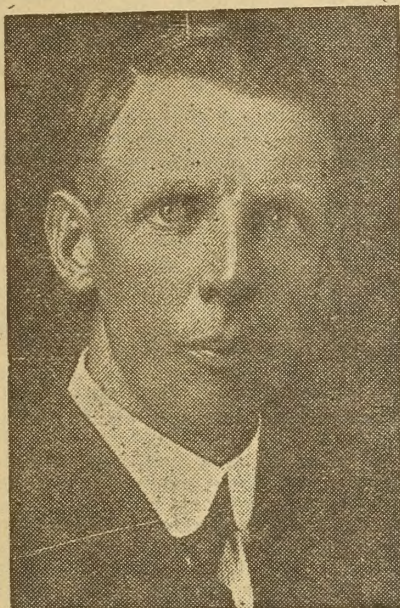
### Presented to Premier by Committee of U.F.A. Members

The following resolutions were presented to the Prime Minister by a Committee of the U.F.A. members.

**22. REPRESENTATION ON RAILWAY BOARD.**—"Resolved that we recommend an increased representation on the Railway Board by one member, and that such member be appointed from the West."

If the representation on the board was to be increased, the Prime Minister was in favor of a Western man being appointed.

### U.F.A. GROUP SECRETARY



H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

**23. CANADIAN SENATE.**—"Resolved that it would be in the best interests of Canada if the Senate were abolished owing to the fact that it did not represent the Canadian people."

The Prime Minister would not accept all the statements made in the resolution, but admitted that the Senate should be changed in some particulars.

**24. NO INCREASED EXPENDITURE FOR WAR.**—The Prime Minister was sympathetic with the idea.

**25. REVALUATION OF SOLDIER SETTLER LANDS.**—A bill passed both Houses this session in reference to the above, which legislation should give much needed relief.

**26. PEACE ARBITRATION.**—"Resolved that we, the members of the U.F.W.A., in Convention assembled, believing that law should take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes, urge Parliament and the Government to agree to submit all disputes to conciliation or to arbitration."

The Prime Minister was quite sympathetic to the above and was prepared

to go that length, but would prefer the word "conciliation" rather than that of "arbitration."

**27. SANCTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR DISSOLUTION.**—Requesting that subject to the statutory limitation of five years upon the life of Parliament, the Prime Minister shall be under obligation to obtain the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons before advising His Excellency the Governor General to dissolve Parliament.

The Prime Minister stated he was not in favor of the resolution. He considered, however, that something might be done to give greater freedom to debate, and did not believe that any Prime Minister would lightly use his power to obtain a dissolution.

**28. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACT.**—"Whereas Clause 66 of the Northwest Territories Act denies men and women the right of trial by jury, as set out therein,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this clause in the act be repealed."

Mr. Luchkovich, who was in charge of this matter, reports that in an interview with the Deputy Minister he had argued that the people of Canada prefer to retain the right to be tried by a jury. He was given to understand that Premier Brownlee while Attorney General had proposed to have this section rendered inapplicable to Alberta, by order of the Governor-in-Council, "Which," says Mr. Luchkovich, "I am informed by the Deputy Minister can be done." Owing to a certain difficulty, however, the matter was held in abeyance, and the Deputy states that this was pointed out to Mr. Brownlee and that the Department does not desire that the Order-in-Council be passed until the Alberta Government indicates a wish therefor.

## Prizes are Offered by Board of Trade, City of Calgary

### Standing Grain Competition for Farmers of District

Prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 in each class are offered in the Calgary Board of Trade standing grain competition for farmers in the Calgary district. The competition will be open to wheat, oats, and barley, and each plot entered must be not less than ten acres. Unless at least ten entries are made in each class, the prizes will not be awarded. Entries must be made on or before July 10th to the Calgary Board of Trade. The district comprised in the competition is described as follows: North half of Tp. 21, all Tp. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, and South half of Tp. 27, in Ranges 27, 28 and 29, West 4th, and 1, 2 and 3, West 5th.

The competition is being carried out according to the regulations of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the judges will be supplied by the Field Crops Branch. The Department is making the same Government grant as in the case of competitions conducted by agricultural societies.

In requesting *The U.F.A.* to announce the competition, J. H. Hanna, secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade, expresses the hope that other Boards of Trade in the Province will initiate similar competitions and adds: "We believe they will, once the importance and value of such competitions is better understood."



# The Waning of the Political Party System

Reflections on the Recent Session of the  
Legislature



By JAMES P. WATSON  
U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

Public Opinion the Deciding Factor—The "Fear Complex"—Disappearance of the "Official Opposition"—The Daily Press as the Creator of "Heroes", Whose Fads and Foibles are not Made Known to Public—But Every Slip of Farmers, Real or Imaginary, Is Blazoned Forth—The Investigation Into the Liquor Administration.

Public opinion, in the last analysis, is the deciding factor in the creation or continuance of forms of government. Systems under which peoples transact public business, no matter how obsolete or even foolish, are retained simply because of the fostering of antiquated ideas amongst a majority of the masses. Sometimes the road to modern procedure is blocked by the "fear complex" evident at times amongst those responsible for putting suggested changes into effect, even when public opinion itself is insistent that the time for such changes is opportune.

I am led into these reflections because of the change made this year in the manner of disposal of the indemnity formerly granted the leader of His Majesty's Opposition. Premier Brownlee, in making the motion which carried without discussion, made a few pertinent remarks, which made me feel that he, at least, is thoroughly awake to the incongruity of making payments to individuals to induce them to oppose measures which were in all seriousness designed for the betterment of the people of the community. Taking the leader of the Labor group as a test, so to speak, he read the other two leaders a lecture on the proprieties of parliamentary procedure in the light of changed conditions. Labor, he pointed out, was not strictly speaking an opposition group, but was elected because of the demand for legislative representation on the part of a section of the people of the Province. Co-operation for the enactment of good legislation on the part of all groups was a much higher ideal than a party in power and a party striving to obtain power, with the consequent injurious effect on the transaction of public business. Leaders had a particular work to do in the interests of the people represented by them, and they would consequently have to spend a great deal of time in reviewing proposed legislation and in numerous other activities which would entail a vast amount of work. For that reason and no other the Government had decided that the indemnity would be continued, but instead of one individual being invested with the title of leader of the opposition all three leaders of the groups across the floor would share equally in the remuneration.

\* \* \*

That change, then, indicates the trend of the advance toward government by groups, although it is still too early to say what form these groups will most likely assume. The fact remains that the splitting of the indemnity has accentuated the obvious fact that the day of the two party system is on the wane. But the only reason for my drawing attention to this matter at all is because I have been exercised with the thought as to whether co-operation between groups as at present composed is or is not possible. Candidly, I have grave doubt as to the possibility of there ever being effective or intelligent or sincere co-operation until there is some fundamental change made in the manner

of the election of the groups themselves. Basing my judgment on the fact that while protestations of co-operation on the part of leaders were loud enough, an unbiased study of the resolutions introduced by them from time to time and the manner of their presentation, very clearly indicated that embarrassment of the Government of the day and consequent glorification of the "party" in the eyes of the public was the sole objective aimed at. This criticism does not apply, perhaps, to one or two in the closing days of the session. The fault for this state of things lies primarily in the fact that the majority of the people of the Province have not yet awakened from the long sleep of partyism.

\* \* \*

A former leader of the opposition was responsible for the introduction into the assembly of the pleasant pastime of "getting the other fellow's goat." Some of the farmer members caught on to the idea quite readily, and after studying the "idiosyncrasies" of the "other fellow" for a brief period they would know just about how, by the interjection of a word, mayhap, to put a speaker "off his base" or to at least halt the flow of consecutive thought. Members tumbled quite early in the game this year to the vulnerable spot in the armor of the Liberal chief, and more than once this knowledge was used to induce in the leader what Gibbs would refer to as a "state of incandescence." Mr. Shaw made it quite clear to everyone, without apparent intent, that any derogatory reference to the Government at Ottawa would bring him to his toes in their defence. Mr. McGillivray also must have become aware of this special weakness in Joe, for he was a frequent offender in that regard.

There was one time, though, when the Liberal leader was driven into the undesirable position of having either to split with Labor on an important question or swallow a nasty gibe at the Ottawa administration. He chose the latter. He had introduced a resolution which, if it carried, would have meant the acceptance by the Province in its entirety of the provisions of the Old Age Pension measure then before the House of Commons at Ottawa. This had been opposed by the Government as impracticable from a Provincial standpoint, and it was the desire of the farmers to press for a purely Federal measure. To save the half loaf offered by Ottawa, Andrew Smeaton, the Labor representative from Lethbridge, moved the "regrets" of the Assembly that the House at Ottawa had made such "meagre" provision for pensions and had imposed a seventy year age qualification, but at the same time the motion urged its acceptance as a temporary relief for the aged. Mr. Shaw supported this amendment, though it was evident that he would have preferred the preamble eliminated. It did not carry anyway, so that's that.

\* \* \*

If any Government member makes a slip, real or imaginary, every daily paper in the Province stands ready to blazon it forth to the four winds. Not all of them wait to see if all the facts are in at that. The fads and foibles of their particular heroes go unnoticed, and the people are never made truly aware as to whether these heroes possess the qualities said to be so sadly lacking in the administration. For the good of all it is sometimes necessary to take a close up from our point of view so as to determine the sagacity, the sincerity or the consistency of the members now in opposition.

\* \* \*

The latter, consistency, is said to be a jewel, although Liberalism regards it not as being one of the first water. Fred White introduced a private railway bill, the Calgary and South Western, seeking a charter renewal. When it came before the Assembly for second reading, Capt. Shaw rose to move as an amendment the insertion of provisions for the bonding of the promoters to guarantee work on the projected line. Speaker Johnston ruled the amendment out, as second readings only deal with the principles of a measure, and amendments are made in process of committee. Mr. Shaw was sore. He vehemently insisted that not only was he going to move this amendment but he was going to do it right then. It was a principle, he maintained, that railway promoters should be bonded and a time limit should be imposed to compel the furtherance of the work. He finally submitted to the Speaker's ruling and the bill went to the railway committee of the Assembly, together with another known as the Medicine Lakes Collieries Railway Bill.

When the committee began its sittings there was considerable discussion on the question of the renewal of these charters. The members were fairly evenly divided. Some argued that all railway charters should be subject to bonding or mileage guarantees of some kind. Others maintained that both these particular railways were not common carriers but were intended solely to provide an outlet for coal from mines at the terminus of each railway. Capt. Shaw was absent. It was decided before adjournment, after a whole forenoon's discussion to set another date and summons the promoters themselves. They came, and having been placed on the stand, received a grilling at the hands of some of the farmer members, who were very inquisitive, especially so when they wanted to know who and what these promoters were. The gentleman who was on the stand, who held, he said, the largest block of shares in the Medicine Lake Collieries, was most reluctant to give this information, and Capt. Shaw came to his assistance in the endeavor to stall further questioning on this particular score. After the evidence was disposed of discussion began, and Joe took the position that there was nothing speculative about this type of railway and this



fact as well as because considerable sums had already been expended by these promoters was sufficient to induce him to keep his proposed bonds resolution securely locked in his desk. That settled the question of principle, and the charters were granted without amendment.

Holding down a Liberal chieftainship is not all "beer and skittles," especially when there are certain individuals in the group who suffer from the impulse to revert to type. It must have been galling to one who had set out to plow a straight furrow to find so many boulders in the path of the share. Petit Napoleon is such a boulder, one of the kind which, though small, gets under the share and giving the plow a peculiar rolling motion, bids fair to unseat the plowman. It took all the sagacity Joe possessed at times to adhere to Liberalism's famous "middle of the road" when on the one hand there had to be a lifebuoy to a mired associate and on the other a "reputation" was to be preserved. But then someone may ask—whose fault is it that Napoleon and Joe are associates? How perilous the position was can be gauged by the "repartee" between Capt. Shaw and the Attorney General when the latter was replying to Boudreau's charges. In response to interruption and repeated questioning the attorney general turned to the leader—"Are you standing behind the member from St. Albert?" he asked sharply. There was a pause. "If you are I will answer your questions, if you are not I will proceed." Pressed into a corner the leader merely said, "I am only seeking information," and the interruption ceased.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless the charges made against the Government and the Liquor Commissioner led to the calling together of the Public Accounts Committee, the principal duty of which, it would seem, is to give opportunity to investigate all charges of malfeasance or other official misdemeanor. The committee was called at the instance of Capt. Shaw, but Lucien Boudreau, St. Albert, assumed the role of chief investigator. Among the witnesses called to give evidence were Commissioner Bryan, A.P.P.; Liquor Commissioner R. J. Dinning; members of the liquor enforcement squad, and an official from the insurance branch who, because of his special qualifications as an investigator, is sometimes transferred to the Attorney-General's Department to carry on special investigations.

Premier Brownlee in the Assembly one day related how he came to select R. J. Dinning for the post of liquor chief. That the Premier must possess an uncanny sense of selectivity was proven to those at least who had the opportunity to listen in while Mr. Dinning was on the witness stand. Little Napoleon very plainly had nothing on the liquor commissioner. Questions which were meant to be embarrassing to the chief were not only answered in detail in a few moments, but files were produced instantaneously from which all the steps taken with regard to the issue or cancellation of licenses could be traced back to the initial stages. One thing was maintained emphatically—no political influences whatever were allowed sway in the administration of the Liquor Act. Although it was admitted that Louis Normandeau, defeated U.F.A. candidate in St. Albert, had spoken in favor of the granting of a certain license, this was no more than had been done by other legislators, and the Commissioner made the statement that he had received more recommendations on behalf of licensees from Liberal members than from U.F.A.

members in spite of the numerical difference between the two groups. On the whole the Commissioner's evidence left the feeling that the exceedingly difficult task of liquor administration is in the best hands obtainable.

\* \* \*

The other phases of the investigation were more satisfying to those who like to see a contest of wits. Boudreau was in his glory when the special investigators were on the stand. He was trying hard to prove that the Government had made a determined and specific effort to persecute him by sending investigators into St. Albert. The only things which did transpire were such as justified in the minds of all who desire clean politics the holding of special investigations. Here was revealed a pretty pass indeed. One of the investigators produced a dozen or so of sworn affidavits on the part of residents of the St. Albert district to the effect that corrupt practices had been engaged in, and it transpired as well that these same people had, during the subsequent Court proceedings, sworn exactly opposite. Why, then, it was asked, had there been no perjury proceedings instigated? The Attorney General explained that his department had decided to let proceedings rest in view of the absolute lack of moral stability on the part of such witnesses.

Several things were made quite plain. One was that it was the plain duty of any Government, on receiving information that there had been corrupt practices, to investigate and take action should the result of investigation warrant. This was what happened. Another was the peculiar mental traits of a certain class of citizen where politics is concerned. The isolated nature of the North Country lends itself somewhat to political malpractice, and the only hope for the future in that area which will be of any value is the spade work of the U.F.A. Surely the objective is one to stir response in the understanding heart.

\* \* \*

The whole result of the investigation came pretty near proving to be a boomerang. Some of the U.F.A. members felt that the work of the investigators had showed that there was something absolutely rotten in the riding of St. Albert, and in spite of the decision of the courts they were inclined to push the matter further. In fact on the last day of the Committee's sittings, A. B. Claypool, (U.F.A.) Didsbury, moved a resolution to the effect that the whole matter be referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections. Had this step been agreed to, it would have meant that the Assembly itself would have been the deciding factor, and would have taken the work of investigation and whatever subsequent action was necessary into its own hands. That would have been real serious, but the counsel of the Attorney General was taken and the motion was not carried. So we are not likely to hear any more about St. Albert until next session, when no doubt Mr. Boudreau will refer to it in his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

—o—

#### WHY UNCLE CHANGED HIS WILL

"Uncle Robert, when does your football team play?"

"Football team? What do you mean, my boy?"

"Why, I heard father say that when you kicked off we'd be able to afford a big automobile."—*Boston Transcript*.

#### JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND 1927

Previously acknowledged...	\$180.00
Tofield U.F.A.....	5.00
Cavendish Junior Local....	5.00
Bulwark U.F.A.....	5.00
Stettler U.F.A.....	5.00
High River U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A..	5.00
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Nanton U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Barrhead U.F.A.....	5.00
Stavely U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Progressive U.F.A.....	5.00

\$330.00

## Campaign Against Noxious Weeds

The control and eradication of noxious weeds, especially perennial sow thistle, will be the object of a campaign this year by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Fifteen field supervisors have been appointed, under the Field Crops Branch, to assist municipal councils, farmers, towns and cities, in weed control work.

Weed conferences will be held at the following places:

Claresholm School of Agriculture, May 17 and 18.  
Olds School of Agriculture, May 20-21.  
Whitelaw, June 1 and 2.  
Spirit River, June 3 and 4.  
Grande Prairie, June 6 and 7.

All Municipal Reeves, councillors and secretaries, municipal weed inspectors and the public are invited to attend these conferences. Noxious weed laws will be studied, recommended systems of organization for weed control will be gone into carefully, and interesting addresses on agricultural subjects will be given by leading agriculturists. Time will also be given to the study of the different noxious weeds at the various stages of their growth. These conferences in previous years have proved interesting and instructive, and the Department expresses the hope that the people of this Province will not fail to take advantage of them again this year.

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#### CADET CORPS IN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

According to the official Year Book on Armaments published by the League of Nations, Canada, whose population is 9,364,200, has a total enrollment of 110,120 in cadet corps, or three times as many as Great Britain which has a total of 37,024 members of cadet corps and a population of 43,783,032. In proportion to our population, the strength of Canadian cadet corps is thus approximately 14 times as great as the strength of British cadet corps.



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## CAROLSIDE ORGANIZED

Carolside U.F.A. Local has been organized with J. Sturroch and Peter P. Solberg as officers. This Local is in the Hand Hills constituency.

## GOOD SAVING ON LUMBER

Cornucopia Local have handled two cars of lumber and one of fenceposts. "The Local netted a neat sum on this business," writes the secretary, Mrs. John W. Reid, "and besides its members saved from \$16 upwards on each thousand feet of lumber purchased."

## SEEKS INFORMATION

H. R. Touchings, Thorhild, Alberta, president of Elbridge Local, would like to hear from Locals that have built U.F.A. halls, as to ways and means of financing these buildings. Elbridge Local, which Mr. Touchings says is flourishing, and has a steadily increasing membership, is planning to build a hall.

## CONGRATULATE FEDERAL MEMBERS

A resolution was carried unanimously by the last meeting of Cold Lake Local, congratulating "our Federal Members on their stand on the tariff and income tax questions during the last session at Ottawa." This Local held a box social and dance in April, making a profit of \$35, states the secretary, A. Mulroy.

## ASK FOR NEW J.P.

At a recent meeting, Delburne U.F.A. Local passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a new justice of the peace and bailiff. Another resolution recommended to the Attorney-General's department that a family in the district be deported as soon as possible, as in the opinion of the Local they are a menace to the community, mentally and morally. Both these resolutions were carried unanimously, states the secretary, David S. G. Thomson.

## U.F.A. SUNDAY

June 19th will be observed as U.F.A. Sunday this year. Many Locals are already making plans for special community church services for this day, with addresses dealing especially with the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement. In some districts an open-air rally is arranged on U.F.A. Sunday each year. Members and their families come, often from considerable distances, and after picnic lunches gather together for an open-air meeting, with band or orchestra, community singing, religious service conducted by the local ministers and addresses by local or outside speakers.

## FARM LOANS BILL

A member who signs himself "Old Timer" and does not wish his name to be made public, has written to *The U.F.A.* expressing the hope that the new Federal Farm Loans bill will be made effective in the near future. He says that he has been paying 9 per cent interest to a loan company that have threatened to take action to foreclose, although the interest is paid up to date.

"After a man has struggled for an existence for 15 or 20 years, and then has

to quit and hand his farm over to an immigrant for half price, it is not a square deal. . . I came into Alberta 30 years ago and was for ten years a laborer, then belonged to the mounted police, then tried farming, and I have had the experience of being hauled out, dried out, and now I am afraid after paying 9 per cent interest for 10 years I am to be kicked out."

## SUMMER SOCIAL CONVENTION

As there has been some demand for a summer Convention, Claremont Local make the suggestion that the U.F.A. hold an open summer social convention about the first of July. The idea of the Local, writes J. W. Hurman, secretary, is that this should be "just a get-together affair, sport, speaking, community singing, with maybe a labor band, at some central convenient place, open to every member of the organization. It might be possible to get some land and make a U.F.A. park out of it for making this an annual affair."

"I maintain," adds Mr. Hurman, "that the main or business convention should be held in winter when we have time to look past the end of the furrow, but a social convention of, say, three days in summer would come as a welcome break. We believe if Central could con-

trol the catering it would pay expenses. We would like to see this suggestion in *The U.F.A.* for discussion."

## A CORRECTION

In the Banking and Credit Committee's report to the last Annual Convention, it was stated that the Chartered Banks cannot take warehouse receipts and other securities of a like nature to the Treasury Board and have them discounted.

Questions asked by Wm. Irvine in the House of Commons the last Session of Parliament, were as follows:

"1. Does the Finance Minister make advances on securities to the Canadian Banks at the present time as was the practice under the supplement to the Finance Act of 1914?

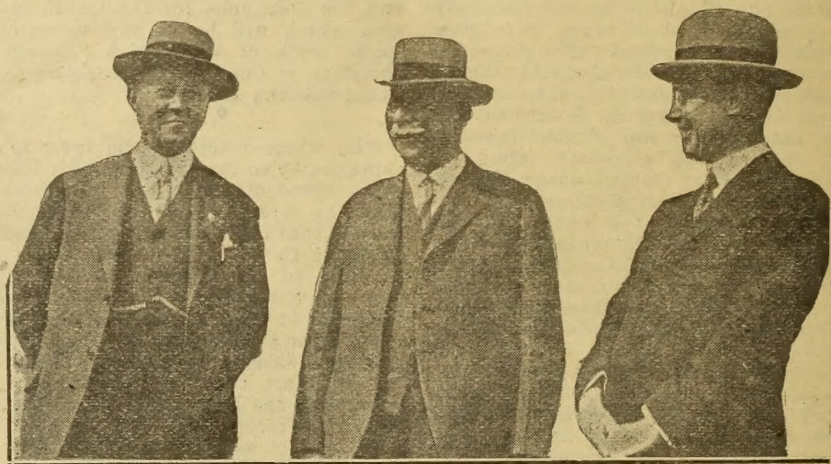
"2. If so, is it to be understood that the section of the Finance Act of 1914 which made provisions for which advances on securities to the Banks, is still acted upon?"

Hon. Mr. Robb: "Advances are now made under the Finance Act of 1923."

In looking up the Finance Act of 1923 we find that the Banks have the same Privilege as under the Finance Act of 1914.

The Banking & Credit Committee.  
Per A. F. Aitken.

## Welcome "Albertic" at End of Maiden Voyage



Left to right: Vice-president Scholefield; Hon. A. C. Rutherford; Hon. J. F. Lymburn; on deck of new liner.

H. E. H. G. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A., Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, and Hon. A. C. Rutherford, the first Premier of the Province, represented the Alberta Government at the various functions which marked the arrival of the new White Star Canadian liner, the "Albertic", at Montreal on May 3rd, at the end of her first voyage across the Atlantic. Mr. Scholefield also represented the U.F.A. The White Star Canadian service is linked up with the Canadian National Railway system, whose guests the visitors were.

Mr. Scholefield addressed luncheons given to the press and to the agents of the White Star system from Canada and the United States, pointing out that

the "Albertic", named after this Province, would form a link between Alberta and the old country. He stressed the need for a united Canada which could be brought about in large measure if the East would show understanding of and increased interest in the needs of the West. The farmers were seeking to build up a united nation. Confederation, it was true took place in form 60 years ago, but it was not yet consummated. By the elimination of sectionalism, Canada, in years to come, should be able to take her place as a model nation in the world.

Mr. Lymburn, in behalf of Premier Brownlee, presented to the "Albertic" a plaque donated by the Provincial Government.



# Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., and the Historians

What Recognized Text Books and Recognized British Authorities Say About the Opium Wars

The letter printed below is one of a series dealing with various public questions written by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., during her period of service at Ottawa, to teachers and pupils in her constituency. A full account of a discussion on this subject in Parliament, in which Miss Macphail replied to a member who had criticised her letter, will be found in Hansard of April 11th, 1927.

## Miss Macphail's Letter

Ottawa, March 28, 1927.

Dear Teacher and Pupils: This letter we will talk about the Chinese war. The Chinese use a great deal of a drug called opium. It is a very bad drug, much worse than liquor on the persons who take it. It gives them pleasant dreams, they live in a sort of dream world, and are very happy, but when the influence has worn off they are nervous wrecks, and are sick. Then they want more opium to make them nice dreamers again, and if they do this thing for some time, it spoils their health, and they are not any good for anything. There was a war in China between 1839 and 1842, which is called the Opium War. The Chinese wanted to make the use of opium in China illegal, to keep it out of China, but Great Britain insisted that the Chinese Government make the use of opium legal, because Great Britain owned India, and India sells opium to China. This made the Chinese angry. Then, too, nearly all the great ports where the big ships come in are controlled by Great Britain, or by some other great power like Japan, and in these Chinese cities the Chinese have no vote. The police are foreigners, the "whole show" is run by people who are not Chinese, and the Chinese have no rights.

The Chinese revere their dead, and their graveyards are very sacred places. When Western civilization came they ran railroads through the graveyards. This made the Chinese mad, and caused them to rebel. This rebellion was called the Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese were defeated in this rebellion, and were made pay money called an indemnity, and Great Britain, to make sure she got this money, imposed a 5 per cent. tax—that is five cents on the dollar—on goods coming in. This is called Customs tariff. She always controls the Postoffices.

Many countries, Japan, Great Britain, and, before the war, Germany, had factories in the big cities of China. The living conditions in these factories are horrible. The children work as young as six years old, and are often hurt and killed. The Chinese Government can do nothing, because these are European factories, and the owners of the factories will do nothing. A group of Chinese students walked the streets of one of their big cities about a year ago, as a protest against the awful conditions of the children in factories, and the British police shot them down. You can quite easily see how all these things made the Chinese determined to put the British out of their country, to bind their many Provinces together in one Federal Government, to control their own customs tariff, and their own postoffices, their

own railways, etc. Russia, seeing that a rebellion was coming in China, wisely gave up all her rights within that country, and the Chinese are very grateful. There is little doubt that Russia is urging the Chinese to rebellion, but the conditions in China are so bad that one cannot wonder that these people rise in revolt. Germany used to have much control in China, but according to the Peace Treaty of the Great War, she was forced to give up her privileges. I wish very much that Canada, who is a member of the League of Nations, would protest against what has been done in China. We have a right to try to stop anything that is breaking the peace of the world. We must remember that it is only a few very rich people in England who want to do these dreadful things in China, that most of the British people are very sad and grieved over what is being done, and that meetings are being held there in protest, and some of the leading papers are saying that the action of the Government and the big interests is all wrong, and so we are in good company if we do say that we think the Chinese are being unfairly treated.

Many of the patriotic Canadians say over and over again: "We want Canada for Canadians," then, if that is true, why do we not want China for Chinese. We send missionaries to teach them of Jesus, and His love, but unless we love them and act as brothers toward them, how can they know that we believe in Jesus and His love to all?

Thursday was my birthday and I had a lovely birthday party. We have two hours for dinner between 6 and 8 o'clock.

I had a party of fourteen. I got lovely flowers, three dozen roses, three boxes of candy, some nice maple sugar, handkerchiefs and all sorts of good things. I had a very gay time. My office has been much brighter with the flowers.

At the request of the Calgary U. F. W. A. Local and of other members of the Association, we publish in full on this page the letter of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., which called down upon her head the vulgar abuse of a large portion of the daily press of Canada. Succumbing to the influence of this campaign of abuse, the Executive of a Teachers' organization cancelled an invitation which had been extended to Miss Macphail to address a Teachers' Convention, only to make the humiliating discovery later that the principal facts set forth by Miss Macphail are contained in a school history which is prescribed for the instruction of Ontario pupils.

With reference to the subject of opium, dealt with in Miss Macphail's letter, it may be pointed out that the government of Hong-kong, a British possession, still derives a portion of its revenue from the opium traffic. In Canada, to be in possession of opium for smoking purposes is a serious offense.—Editor.

The gardener of the House of Commons always keeps flowering plants on my window, but the roses are even more beautiful than they are.

I must close for this time.

Agnes C. Macphail.

## SHOULD LORD ELGIN HAVE BEEN EXCOMMUNICATED?

The *Ottawa Citizen*, which has always stood for the closest kind of fraternal relations between Great Britain and Canada, is also a strong opponent of the war-mongers who are seeking to secure popular support through the press and other means, for an aggressive policy in China.

Alluding to the recent attacks upon Miss Macphail, whose letter aroused a storm of abuse in the less reputable sort of Canadian newspapers, the *Citizen* in a recent issue quoted passages from the journal of Lord Elgin, a former British plenipotentiary to China, which were even stronger in their condemnation of British policy in China in the opium wars than is Miss Macphail.

The editorial from the *Citizen* was as follows:

## CRITICISM OF CHINESE WARS

The severest critics of British policy are often the British people themselves. So in the Chinese war during the early part of last century, Lord Elgin, who went to China as British plenipotentiary to arrange terms of peace, made the following note in his journal with regard to one of the causes of the outbreak of war:

I have hardly alluded in my ultimatum to that wretched question of the "Arrow" which is a scandal to us, and is so considered, I have reason to know, by all except a few who are personally compromised.

It is frequently advanced at the present time that British commercial interests occupy ports and settlements in China by virtue of treaties made with Chinese. Lord Elgin recorded how the British forced a treaty upon the helpless Chinese (June 26, 1858) in the following manner:

We went on fighting and bullying and getting the poor commissioners to concede one point after another . . . Though I have been forced to act almost brutally, I am China's friend in all this.

Lord Elgin said that crowds of women and children were the victims of the bombardment at Canton, by British warships. He contributed the following to the history of Chinese wars, under date of June 12, 1858:

I have gone through a good deal since we parted. Certainly I have seen more to disgust me with my fellow-countrymen than I saw during the whole course of my previous life, since I have found them in the East among populations too timid to resist and too ignorant to complain. I have an instinct in me which loves righteousness and hates iniquity, and all this keeps me in a perpetual boil.

The blood of some patriotic Canadian ladies has boiled because of Agnes Mac-



phail's criticism of the Chinese wars. Apparently Lord Elgin should have been excommunicated from super-patriotic Canadian society, for recording conditions as he found them when the Government sent him as ambassador to China.

On his way out to China for the second occasion, after noting conditions in India, the British statesman wrote on May 22, 1860:

Can I do anything to prevent England from calling down on herself God's curse for brutalities committed on another feeble Oriental race? Or are all my exertions to result only in the extension of the area over which Englishmen are to exhibit how hollow and superficial are both their civilization and their Christianity?

Let it be said again that, in the present Far Eastern situation, Great Britain is being most unjustly singled out for blame: commercial interests in other exporting countries are just as ready as the British are to exploit China. There is an opium scandal in Shanghai at the present time, involving a highly-placed American official. But no pillar of society in the United States will ever be heard criticizing American activities in the Far East. The British criticize themselves.

#### SCHOOL HISTORIES SUPPORT MISS MACPHAIL

(Toronto Daily Star, April 20, 1927)

Those who have been making such an outcry about Miss Agnes Macphail's letter have certainly got something else to think about now.

The very charges that Miss Macphail, M.P., is denounced for having made in her letter are being taught in one of the school books of the Province.

The History of Europe used in many high schools and collegiate institutes of Ontario, authorized by the Department of Education, of which Premier Ferguson is Minister, teaches the youth of the Province the same views that Premier Ferguson and others have denounced Miss Macphail for putting forward in her letter. Anyone who doubts it can look up the authorized High School History, Robinson and Beard. On page 438 a chapter on "The Opium War" refers to "the armed conflict of 1840, known as the opium war," and goes on to say:

"The Chinese had attempted to prevent all traffic in this drug, but the English found it so profitable that they were unwilling to give up the trade. When in 1839 the Chinese government seized many thousand chests of opium and informed the British that the traffic would have to stop war broke out.

"The British, of course, with their modern implements of warfare were speedily victorious and the Chinese were forced to agree in the treaty of Nanking to pay a heavy indemnity, to cede to the British the Island of Hong Kong, which lies at the mouth of the Canton River, and to open to foreign commerce the ports of Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Hunghai on the same terms as Canton."

As to another matter spoken of in Miss Macphail's letter this Ontario High School History is quite explicit. It says:

"The first railroad in China was built by British promoters in 1876 from Shanghai to a point some fifteen miles to the north of that city. The Chinese, however, were horrified by this innovation, which they felt to be a desecration of the graves of their ancestors. Yield-

ing to popular prejudice, the government purchased the railroad, only to destroy it and throw the locomotives into the river."

The people of England did not at all like to think that a war had been made to force opium on China. The Ontario High School History (p. 525) says:

"Palmerston, foreign secretary in 1840, was bitterly denounced in England because the traders he protected were those dealing in opium—a noxious drug which the Chinese wished to exclude from China."

So there you are! What are those who have been making so much outcry about Miss Macphail's letter going to do about this High School History used in the schools of the Province?

As he reads these passages, what can Premier Howard Ferguson think of Mr. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, whose department authorizes this volume to be taught in the collegiate institutes and high schools? The pupils will imbibe the teachings of this book.

Does it occur to Mr. Ferguson that if Miss Macphail is wrong in her views and astray in her information it may have been the official school books of the Province that are to blame for it?

No doubt those who were after Miss Macphail, M.P., on this subject will now get after the Department of Education instead. But even if they succeed in getting this High School History purged of the chapter on the Opium War there will yet remain in England and here a great deal of printed history of that time that it will not be possible to suppress.

#### VIEWS OF A CLASSIC BRITISH HISTORIAN

The *Toronto Star*, in a further article, quotes at length from the late Justin McCarthy's famous "England in the Nineteenth Century," a classic work with which all serious students of British history are familiar. The Department of Education of Ontario, the *Star* points out, issues a pamphlet entitled "Courses of Study and Examinations of the High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Continuation Schools."

The *Toronto* newspaper proceeds:

On page 44, which deals with the British history course, one finds the following, under the subtitle, "Books of Reference."

"The following books will be found useful for supplementary reading on the topics of the course, and should be placed in every high school library."

Then follows a list of books, and among them, "McCarthy, England in the Nineteenth Century, 2 vols., Putnam." It is in the library of the legislature.

This little book in a chapter entitled "The Opium Question," proceeds to tell all and sundry, including the high school students in whose libraries Mr. Ferguson feels so sure that it should be placed, a number of interesting facts which will bear quoting.

Chapter VIII is entitled "The Opium Question." It says in part:

"The story is somewhat curious and can hardly be said to redound to the honour of England's nineteenth century."

"In truth and fact the opium trade was the cause of our war with China; and the principle for which England fought was the alleged right of Great Britain to force the opium trade upon China despite all the efforts of the Chinese Government, and all the protestations of whatever public opinion there was in the nation independent of the edicts of the Government. It is not to be supposed that this

was the avowed motive of the war on the part of England, but this was assuredly the question which was at stake."

#### The Opium Traffic

Referring to the opium traffic it says: "As human nature is constituted it becomes very easy for most of us to find excuses for the traffic out of which our uncles are to become wealthy and of whom we are to be in great part the heirs. Therefore there are many excuses to be made for the opium traffic, and the wars which it engendered, which carried at the time a good deal of popular approval with them and lent strength to what might have been called, if the phrase had then existed, the forward policy with regard to China."

"No one," the history continues, "who happens to be in his senses, would contend that any European Government has a right to force the American Government, supposing even that it had the power, to receive European spirits and European wines free of duty, or that the claim to such a right would be in the slightest degree more plausible, even if it could be surmised that certain officials at New York had made a personal profit out of smuggling transactions."

#### Published in 1889

It will be noticed that this history volume, recommended to the high school students of the province by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, minister of education, was published before prohibition became federal law in the United States—in 1889, as a matter of fact.

The text continues: "Would anybody suggest that any foreign power has a right to compel the authorities of Portland in Maine to receive consignments of whiskey and allow the drink to be sold in the streets, and if the authorities refuse, then to send a fleet into the great harbor and bombard the town? Or would the argument be made any better if some of the traders in the forbidden drink were to insist that whiskey is a very wholesome beverage, or at all events not nearly so unwholesome as the draughts of iced water in which the people of Maine delight to indulge? Such arguments appear absurd when thus stated; but such were exactly the arguments which gained the support of a large proportion of the British public for the policy of the Ministry who pressed on a war with China."

#### Another War

"Another war with China is then recorded, due to the Chinese seizing a ship the Arrow, flying the British flag. The Chinese justified this," the text tells, "by showing that the ship was not and never had been an English vessel, that it was a pirate vessel built and manned by Chinese and that it had no right whatever to fly the British flag. All this," the text continues, "turned out to be true. The great lawyer, Lord Lyndhurst, declared, when the subject was debated in the House of Lords, that the proceedings of the British authorities could not be justified upon any principle, either of law or of reason; and the House of Commons censured the whole of the British war in Canton" (this refers to the the bombardment of Canton by a British fleet) "by a majority of two hundred and sixty-three votes against two hundred and forty-seven."

#### Western Civilization

In the concluding paragraphs one finds the following:

"The West had gained its point so far and had compelled China to open her gates to the enterprising trader from beyond the ocean. In truth, such was the whole object of all the various struggles.



The enterprising trader could not think of allowing so huge an empire as China to shut herself out from this invasion of foreign commercial enterprise. This was the whole story; this is the whole story. Western civilization thought China too big a country to be lost to Western commercial enterprise, too good a market not to be opened at any cost of life or of principle. The disputes which are going on with China at the present moment, and in which England, France, Germany, Russia and America are engaged, have only the same question to settle. . . . Thus far, at least, the wars with China do not seem to add much honor to the triumphs of western civilization."

### MISS MACPHAIL VINDICATED

(Farmers' Sun, Toronto)

Those who clamor against Miss Macphail are now confounded by the discovery that school books prescribed by

the Minister of Education for use in the schools of Ontario, condemn even more flatly than Miss Macphail the conduct of the empire in the past towards China. At home, no one, it seems, suffers for spreading these views. The most downright of these books, Robinson & Beard's History of Europe, was published by the long established and honorable firm of Macmillans, one of the members of which was an officer in the Horse Guards, is now a Member of Parliament and married a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, lately Governor General of Canada. The book was prepared and published for use in the English schools of the whole empire and has never been challenged.

While Miss Macphail has been thus vindicated, the incident is to be regretted, because it may likely lead to a re-examination of the school texts, ending, perhaps, in making the English history books contain, like the conventional school histories of Canada, little that is true and little that is worth while.

## "BOLSHEVIST" CHINA

By LEWIS S. GANNETT

When Wu Pei-fu (\*) came back to power in Hankow three years ago, loudly applauded by the Americans and British in China, he ordered his subordinates to cut off the heads of the leaders of the railwaymen's unions—and they did. When the Canton Nationalists arrived at Hankow in September, they sent their young men out to organize unions in every trade and industry of the city and a great wave of strikes swept the industrial centre of the Yangtze. In the last two and a half months of 1926 there were 160 strikes, involving 200,000 workers in the Hankow region. Some were settled the day they broke out; some lasted two weeks. And when the strike wave subsided these wild "Bolshevists" had established the ten-hour day in heavy industries and the twelve-hour day in commercial establishments, and had raised the minimum wage in the district from \$1.50 a month, gold, to \$3.75 a month. That is Chinese "bolshevism."

### THE SPLIT IN THE NATIONALIST PARTY

There is a split in the Kuomintang (\*\*), the Chinese Nationalist party. But it is not so much a split between "moderates" and "Bolshevists" as between militarists, who would be satisfied to have the Nationalist movement stop when it had put generals of the Southern party in the places of power previously occupied by generals of the Northern party, and civilian democrats who want to put an end to military despotism and extortion and really to create a new China.

The Nationalist movement is at a dangerous crisis. It has won such sweeping victories that its enemies are joining it, and it runs the risk of being swamped. In the past, when one Chinese general defeated another, he put his own friends in the chief revenue-bearing offices, but accepted and retained the old subordinate officials. The old channels of graft flowed on unchanged; for the masses of the people the shift of overlords meant no change at all. But the Kuomintang

Lewis S. Gannett, the writer of the article on this page, is Associate Editor of *The Nation*, of New York, the leading weekly journal devoted to public questions in the United States, and one of the few thoroughly honest periodicals dealing with foreign affairs. We republish Mr. Gannett's article from a recent issue of *The Nation* as a necessary corrective of the ill-informed, biased and unilluminating articles and despatches now appearing in many of our own daily papers, and the campaign being carried on in some papers with the apparent objective of involving Canada in a new war. The dangers to world peace are probably greater today than at any time since the conclusion of the Great War, and the prevention of another international catastrophe is of more serious concern to citizens of Canada than any other issue whatsoever.—Editor

generals are subordinate to the civilian councils of the party. When a loyal Kuomintang general conquers a province, he does not stay to exploit it, he turns its administrative power over to the party committees, and moves on to fight new battles. The so-called "moderate" split threatens because some of the new-found allies of the Kuomintang—perhaps even Chiang Kai-shek (\*\*\*) himself—look longingly upon the fleshpots of the old system.

### INTRODUCE HONESTY IN PUBLIC FINANCE

The Kuomintang political leaders intend to make it impossible for a hostile general to recapture a Kuomintang province. This may be called Bolshevik technique; whatever its name it is effective.

(\*\*\*) Chiang Kai-shek (pronounced Chi-ang-ki-shek or Chee-ong-ki-shek) was the commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang armies. Since Mr. Gannett's article was written a break has occurred between Chiang and the Nationalist Government at Hankow, and Chiang has set up an independent government at Nanking. Cable news is meagre and confusing and it is now subject to a severe censorship, and it may be some weeks before the nature of the disagreement between Hankow and Nanking authorities can be made clear.

It creates chaos and excitement for a time; but it explains the invulnerability of the Nationalists. They organize workers in trades unions, peasants in farmers' unions, women in women's organizations; for all these oppressed classes they produce results, and out of them they create a public spirit which makes reconquest almost impossible. Mere honesty goes a long way. Take the financial situation of Canton Province, still their strongest base. Since the 1911 revolution tax collections in that province had never exceeded \$15,000,000 gold; in the ten years before the Kuomintang took power they had averaged \$10,000,000. In the first year that T. V. Soong, the Harvard graduate who is the Kuomintang Minister of Finance, was in charge they rose to \$24,000,000; in the second year to \$38,800,000, and Soong's credit was by that time good enough to borrow—honestly borrow—\$15,000,000 more.

He did not raise the tax rate; he simply forced the local grafters who had kept their collections to hand them over. He increased the appropriations for education, justice, trade, and agriculture fivefold and still had enough left to finance the start of the Northern Military Expedition!

In Hupeh province, where Hankow lies, the militarists had for years collected special taxes which were supposed to be used for building dikes to hold back the river floods. But no dikes were built; the money was squandered. The Hankow "Bolshevists," not six months yet in power there, are already building dikes—they have appropriated \$4,000,000 for the purpose. They have engaged an American engineer, Oliver Todd, who for years has served with the International Famine Relief, to assist them.

### ENCOURAGE FORMATION OF FARMERS' UNIONS

The Nationalists encourage the formation of farmers' unions, and these agitate against high land rentals. In the old days the farmers often organized for self-protection—sometimes in protest against militarists who forced them to grow opium poppies. Again and again the local gentry (landlords) forced the arrest of such farmers; now the gentry who try to interfere with the farmers' unions suffer arrest. They do not yield gracefully; and they can still buy occasional military support. On December 30th sixty soldiers suddenly appeared in Sangpu, near Hankow, where the farmers' union had led an anti-opium campaign, and attempted to arrest its leaders. One farmer was killed, several were wounded, before the raid was beaten off. Near Hanyang the farmers rose against the corrupt local gentry who had misappropriated dike funds and had even kept from the small farmers seed grain intended for them; there again there was a bloody conflict, and the new Nationalist authorities gave their aid to the farmers.

### DEMAND COMPLETE HOME RULE FOR CHINA

Wherever the Nationalists go they open schools—schools for workers, schools for farmers' union leaders, schools for women, schools for political leaders. They are indeed agitators, they seek to destroy the whole rotten fabric of the old governmental system, and to create a new. It is part of their technique to excite people. They do not stop to be fair to individuals. They interrupt foreign as well as Chinese trade and business; often their revolutionary agitation means a temporary closing of all the old-fashioned schools, including the mission schools. Foreing

(\*) Wu Pei-fu (pronounced Woo Pay-foo) is an able strategist who was allied with the northern war lords. His armies deserted to the Nationalists.

(\*\*) Kuomintang (pronounced Koo-o-min Tong), means literally "The People's Party." It is the Chinese name for the Nationalists.



opposition to the Nationalist movement of course helps to crystallize it and to fix its determination to reestablish complete home rule for China, but the anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreaks are essentially mere excrecences. They would disappear quickly if the foreigners did not defend with such an insane show of force privileges which they must know they will soon lose.

All China has been won to half the Nationalist program—that which is directed to the reestablishment of national

independence. The fundamental conflict between "moderates" and "extremists" is, I think, between short-sighted men who think that the Nationalist passion can subside without causing fundamental changes in China's social fabric, and those who recognize the inevitability of industrialization in China and are determined that their country shall not pass through all the miserable phases of capitalistic industrialism which created a disinherited proletariat in the West. You may call them Communists—some of

them call themselves Communists—but in judging them and the men who oppose them it is well to remember that the outcome of their extremism in Hankow is that men who were paid \$1.50 a month now receive \$3.75, and instead of working sixteen hours a day work twelve.

#### PROVIDED

"Do you want a job diggin' potatoes?" asked the farmer.

"Yes, provided it's digging 'em out of gravy."—Kingston Whig-Standard.

## THE HISTORY of the ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

### Successive Steps to Success

By GEORGE H. HOLYOAKE

#### Part IV.

The grocery business was commenced, as we have related in December, 1844, with only four articles to sell.

The drapery business was started in 1847, with a humble array of attractions. In 1854 it was erected in a separate department.

A year earlier, 1846, the store began to sell meat, buying 80 or 100 pounds off a tradesman in the town. In 1850 they employed a meat salesman, and two assistants.

Shoemaking commenced in 1852. Three men and an apprentice were constantly employed.

A tailoring department was also opened the same year.

A wholesale department commenced in 1855 and marks an important development of the Pioneer's proceedings. This department had been created for supplying any members requiring large quantities, and with a view to supplying the co-operative stores of Lancashire, and Yorkshire, whose small capitals do not enable them to buy on the best markets. The wholesale department guarantees purity, quality, fair prices, standard weight and measure, but all on the never failing principle—cash payment.

Many of the members lived quite a distance from the store, and a drayman had to be employed to deliver the goods. To obviate this inconvenience and the difficulty of serving the great increase of members at the Central store (Toad Lane), branch stores were opened. One of the first laws laid down by the pioneers was: "to commence the manufacture of such articles as the Society may determine upon, for the employment of such members as may be without employment, or who may be suffering in consequence of repeated reductions in their wages."

#### CORN MILL SOCIETY IS FORMED

The first formal realization of their ideals of attempting the organization of labor occurred when a new society was formed called "The Rochdale District Corn Mill Society." The Equitable Pioneers invested, in the shape of shares in the Corn Mill, \$2,500.00. The mill employed eleven men.

In 1855 a cotton manufacturing society was enrolled. This society had 96 power looms at work, and employed twenty-six men, seven women, four boys, and five girls—in all, forty-two persons.

In 1853 the store purchased a large

warehouse, and a visitor going through the various rooms comes across shoemakers and tailors, at work, under healthy conditions and in perfect peace as to the result on Saturday night. Their warehouses are everywhere as bountifully stocked as Noah's Ark, and crowds of cheerful customers literally crowd Toad Lane at night, swarming like bees to every counter. The industrial districts of England have not such another night as the Rochdale Co-operative store on Saturday night.

At seven o'clock there are five persons serving busily at the counter, others are weighing up goods for delivery. A boy is drawing molasses (a staple article in those days, used largely to put on bread, to take the place of butter).

Two youths are weighing up minor articles and refilling the shelves. There are two sides of counters in the grocer's shop, twelve yards long. Members' wives, children of members, as many as the store will hold, are being served; others are waiting at the door, in social conversation, waiting to go in. On the opposite side of Toad Lane, three men are serving in the drapery department, and nine or ten customers, mostly females, are selecting articles. In the large store on the same side of the street, three men are serving in the butchers' department, with from twelve to fifteen customers waiting. Two others are weighing flour, potatoes, etc. In other premises adjoining, shoemakers and tailors are at work, or attending customers in their respective departments. The news-room over the grocery has twenty or more men and youths perusing the newspapers and periodicals. The library is open, and the librarian has his hands full in exchanging, renewing and delivering books to about fifty members, among whom are sons, wives and daughters of members.

#### FOUR BRANCH STORES ARE OPENED

In opposite districts of the town, the Society has now open four branch stores, for the convenience of outlying members, where on a lesser scale, the same features of sales are being repeated.

But it is not the brilliance of commercial activity in which we can take the deepest interest, it is the new and improved spirit animating the intercourse of trade. Buyer and seller meet as friends, there is no over-reaching on one side and no suspicion on the other. These crowds of humble working men,

who never knew before when they put good food in their mouths, whose every dinner was adulterated, whose shoes let water in a month too soon, and whose wives wore calico that would not wash, can now buy the purest of food. They are weaving their own stuffs, making their own shoes, sewing their own garments, and grinding their own corn. They can now buy the purest sugar, the best tea, and coffee. They slaughtered their own cattle, and the finest beasts of the land waddle down the streets of Rochdale for the consumption of the weavers and cobblers.

#### CREATES ATMOSPHERE OF HONESTY

When did competition give poor men these advantages? And will anyone say that the moral character of these people is not improved under these influences? The teetotallers of Rochdale acknowledge that the store has made more sober men since it commenced than all their efforts have been able to make in the same time. Husbands who never knew what it was to be out of debt, and poor wives who, during forty years, never had five cents uncondemned in their pockets, now possess money sufficient to build them cottages, and go every week into their own market with coins jingling in their pockets, and in that market there is no distrust, and no deception; there is

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE, JUNE 13

The Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative League will be held in Edmonton on Monday, June 13th. The place and time of meeting will be published later.

A cordial invitation is given to all Associations to send representatives, whether affiliated or not, as the object of these conventions is to help you.

If co-operation is of benefit to you locally, it can be made much more so, Provincially and Nationally.

The Secretary would be pleased to receive notice of any subject you wish to be placed on the agenda for discussion.

Yours sincerely,

T. Swindlehurst.



no adulteration, and no second prices. The whole atmosphere is honest. Those who serve do not flatter, they have no interest in chicanery. They have but one duty to perform, that of giving fair measure, full weight and a pure article.

As the store has made no debts, it has incurred no losses, and during its existence has had no lawsuits.

(The next article will be, "Anecdotes of the Members.")

## Co-operative League Prize Contest

"Co-operation From a Consumer's  
Standpoint"

Three prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 have been offered by the Alberta Co-operative League for the best articles on co-operative stores written from a consumer's standpoint. The contest is open to all subscribers to *The U.F.A.* The first article to be submitted is printed on this page. Articles should be from 1000 to 1200 words in length, and should be addressed to the Editor of *The U.F.A.*

### No. 1

(By B. C. LEES, Edgerton)

I wish to take advantage of the offer of The Alberta Co-operative League in giving out suggestions for improvement in consumers' Co-ops, and some of the reasons for closing down after once started.

The consumers' co-ops are nothing more nor less than introducing democracy into commerce, and as the people are directly interested, they should help more than anything else to teach us democracy, and the failures of democracy are the main failures of co-ops.

I believe in the slogan of the president of the U.F.A., "The People are Alright," and his very open mind in admitting they have kept him awake. If all leaders would take this to heart, failure would be cut in half.

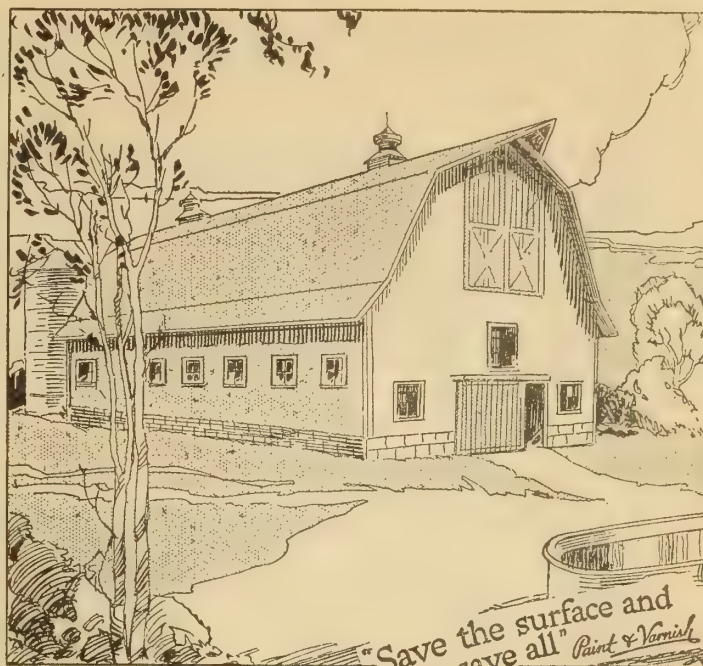
The people are doing much thinking in their own homes, and as yet have not reached the stage of being able to express their views in public.

### A DANGEROUS STAGE ON THE ROAD

The reason for this is that in the past we have had the choice of voting for the other fellow without having to express any reasons why. Today we believe the fundamental principles of democracy and co-ops are correct, but we have only reached the stage of believing—not of acting—and this is a very dangerous stage for blunders.

Our leaders today are telling us what we want, instead of the people telling their servants what they require. This places a great responsibility on our leaders, as there are so few great leaders like H. W. Wood. The most of them have yet to learn that the people are the very blood that is keeping them alive, and the time to call the undertaker is when this healthy blood ceases to flow.

The people are like school children; they have to be encouraged in every way to express themselves. They are as yet dumb driven cattle, and to be citizens, they have got to learn to be heroes in the strife; but the people in the final will carry. The leaders may try to carry out their own ideas, believing them correct, as they have not the patience of a mother



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with her child, which comes through love. But it is only through this love of our fellowmen that our citizenship can be raised, and, as in the case of the neglected child, if this effort is not made all must suffer including the mother.

## DEMOCRACY AND AUTOCRACY

I have heard it said that democracy is far more dangerous than autocracy, and that supposed democratic leaders are the worst kind of Mussolinis. These people have not reached the plane where they realize they are getting as good a leader as they are entitled to, and that co-operative store failure due to bad management would be unknown, were the consumers hundred per cent citizens. On the other hand, no doubt the leaders started the movement and put it into operation before the people were ready for the higher grade, and by so doing caused it to be a little lop sided. Through their desire to make it a success they turn to capital instead of members, forgetting it was from an economic point of view that the idea came into being.

If our leaders are out to try and make better citizens of us all, the first thing that is necessary is putting into practice what they have already preached to us for many years, otherwise the people sooner or later will rebel against them.

## SERVICES MUST BE PAID FOR

We are told direct taxation is the fairest form of taxation, and that tariffs are nothing more than pulling the wool over our eyes. When it comes to consumers' co-ops we are told voluntary subscription is too slow, we must tax goods to get capital, or we shall stagnate. In other words, we do not have the credit for knowing what we want to do with our own money. There can be nothing lost by waiting for the people but everything to be gained. The first lesson we learnt from the U.F.A. Government was that we must be willing to pay for any extra services we demand, and we have learnt through this to demand less. We do not find the Government saying "You need this," and "You need that," and, "We are going to tax your wheat for these services."

We have been told that there are colossal sums spent on buildings which the people pay for indirectly; as an illustration we will take the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Who would say what will become of it?

As soon as a co-op starts in a small town, there are some who would build a castle right away, knowing full well the ones who will pay for it cannot afford to keep their own homes in repair, seeming to forget that if the co-op movement is a success there will be plenty of buildings for sale, and if it is not a success, they do not want a building on their hands.

Through this error of judgment they have to raise the price of goods to pay for a building, which leads to dissatisfaction and loss of trade.

## SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS

In conclusion, I would say, some of the essentials are: Concentrate on membership, and capital will take care of itself. Do not start until sufficient are enrolled for an economic beginning. All reserves, whether for contingencies or buildings, should be placed to the credit of the individuals in proportion to their purchases, and any member should be allowed to apply for his share, according to the last audit, after giving sufficient

proof that the Association is of no further use to him, thereby making a life insurance policy for each member.

Different departments must stand on their own feet, and should never be started without sufficient members' fees to make it economic; by this action it is possible to close down any one department before it has ruined the others. The use of initiative and referendum in all cases where there is liable to be dispute.

Why should not Alberta again lead the world, in the buying of our commodities, as it has done in the selling of them?

## Correspondence

### NEW USE FOR GRAIN DEALERS' PROPAGANDA

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Would you be good enough to publish in your paper the following copy of my letter sent to the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, Winnipeg:

"Your pamphlet re facts on grain marketing in Ukrainian language at hand, for which I thank you very much. Will you be good enough to send me some more? I needed them very badly, as I cancelled some of the daily papers, and I am very short of paper to start the fires and have no money to buy, because we had a dry season last year."

Yours truly,

JOHN ROPCEAN.

Bellis, Alberta.

### MR. CHRISTIE REPLIES

The Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In answer to Mr. E. A. Hanson's question in last month's issue, I have to say that the words quoted by him from my U.F.A. letter did not correctly describe the situation which arose in our discussion of electoral reform at the convention.

I should have said that the amendment to the Medicine Valley resolution should not have been tacked on to the declared purpose of the resolution at all, seeing that it offered no promise of a definite reform in fulfilment of that purpose.

The object of the resolution was to create an electoral system in conformity with our theory of group representation and group government.

It proposed turning the Province into one single constituency and electing members by the proportional vote. Geographical areas, arranged so as to represent as far as possible every group interest, were to be retained only for convenience as nominating and polling centres.

The plan, I admit, was a rather bold one and the only approach to it in all the subsequent discussions [was Mr. McGillivray's suggestion that the Province should be divided into five or six large constituencies with a total of some forty members elected by the proportional vote.

In what way did the amendment, to use Mr. Hanson's words, "clarify the situation?"

It substituted a proposal to separate clearly the rural voting areas from the urban and it promised "special provision" for the mining areas.

I leave it now for Mr. Hanson to tell us just how he proposes to separate (presumably by geographical boundary lines) the rural from urban sections of the electorate while retaining a fixed number of representatives and equal electoral districts. And also to say what sort of

"special provision" is in mind regarding the mining districts.

So far as I can see, the retention of the single-membered territorial constituency cannot be relied on to give a just representation nor can it give the desired recognition of group interests. Only a greatly enlarged constituency can do that. But this part of the subject I will let rest until Mr. Hanson submits his defence of the amendment.

Yours truly,

G. CHRISTIE.

Eckville, Alta.

### FARMERS AND IMMIGRATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The U.F.A. resolution on immigration of 1926 was hammered by the press of the Province, and the resolution of 1927 is receiving the same treatment.

During the last twelve months I have noticed that there has been a persistent pow-wow kept up in favor of immigration. "The time is ripe for a vigorous immigration policy," etc., etc., say the newspapers. The head of the C.P.R., the head of this or that organization and finally the heads of Government Departments say we want immigration. All these disinterested (?) boosters for immigration say that it will be such a great benefit to the present settlers to have the vacant lands filled up that we simply must get immigrants right away. At the U.F.A. convention, the delegates were harangued by an immigration expert.

### WHAT DO THE DIRT FARMERS THINK?

Having read and heard all this I was anxious to get an expression of opinion on the matter from the farmers of Alberta. Had they swallowed all of this slush re immigration? Do the farmers of Alberta think that they are down, and that the Dominion and Provincial Governments must bring in settlers to help them out? Is the Province or the Dominion suffering from "pernicious anaemia" as one delegate, who favored assisted immigration, said we were? If the experienced settlers are suffering from any disease, which they themselves cannot cure, will a batch or two of assisted immigrants cure it for them? At any rate, the farmer delegates voted rather strongly against the principle of assisted immigration.

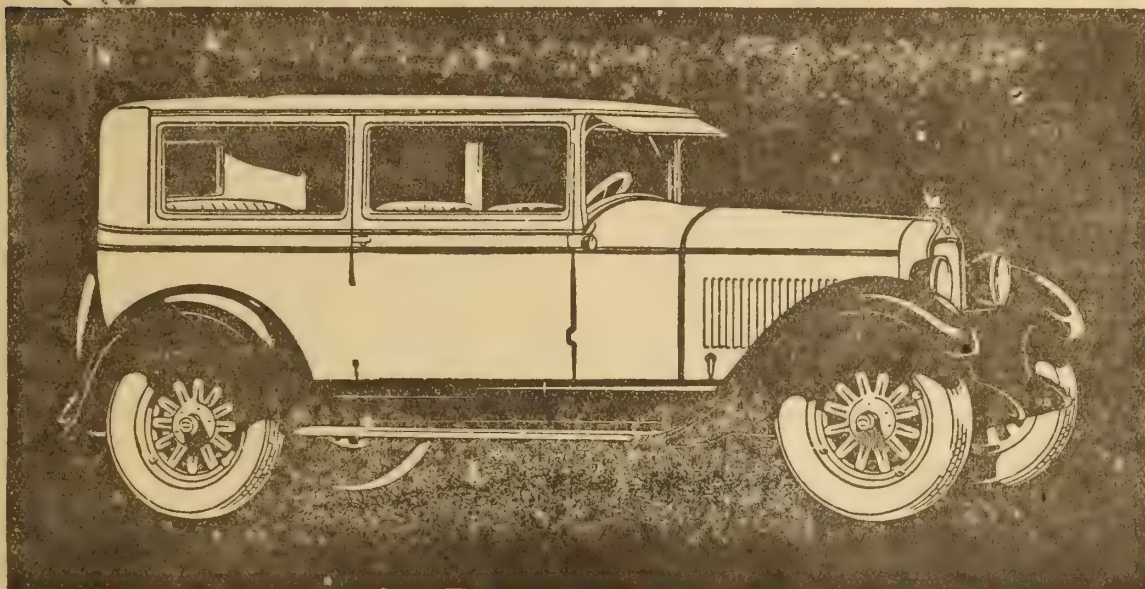
### DID THEY DO RIGHT OR WRONG?

A newspaper booster for immigration in its editorial says, the cost of living was less when the earliest settlers arrived in Canada than it is now. Is this statement true? Superficially, yes! Fundamentally, no! Superficially, it takes more dollars to buy the necessities of life than it did when the early settlers entered Quebec and Ontario. But were those dollars correspondingly harder to get in those days than now? We think they were. In what terms shall we reckon the "cost of living"? Let us answer; in terms of "human energy." When the farmer cultivated the land between the stumps by hand, and the women spun the cloth and made the clothes in the same manner, and the whole family helped to clear the land of forest, will this newspaper say that the "cost of living" was less in those days than now? Let us assume that the settlers of long ago and also those of today have nothing but their "energy" to bring to their task. If it cost less of that energy, 100 years ago, to establish a family on the land than it does today, then the scientific inventions, and the

(Continued on Page 31)



# Another Success!



## Public Preference Endorses the New and Finer Pontiac

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# PONTIAC SIX





# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Answering The Grain Trade

(Continued from last issue.)

### SHOULD WE SYMPATHIZE WITH THE GRAIN TRADE?

Why, this little booklet called "Why The Hurry?" gives us so many opportunities to expound on the many virtues of the Wheat Pool plan that we simply cannot be in a hurry to answer the grain trade's queries. You know, after all, one cannot help feeling a little bit sympathetic toward those who have to debate on the side of the grain trade. We have so much the better of the argument that it seems a pity to analyze all the statements of the grain trade, because it is really very difficult for them to argue against the Pool plan, at all comprehensively, without paying the Pool very handsome compliments. But we must hasten to answer the rest of the so-called arguments.

#### Contracts of Great Value.

Under the heading "Free From Restrictions," the booklet enumerates four alleged advantages of the open market system. The first of these reads as follows: "It is not necessary to bind oneself by a contract for a five-year term." Our answer is that the majority of the farmers of Western Canada having tried the open market system have found it sadly lacking and have built up a superior system to replace it, one of the features of which is the use of contracts. The principal reason for using a contract is to ensure the Pool a sufficient volume of business over a period of years to enable it to operate effectively and efficiently and render the best possible service to all Pool members.

#### Grain Trade Prevaricates Once More.

The second alleged advantage, which contains an implied falsehood, reads as follows: "There are no penalties, injunctions, or imprisonment, for making a change in the method of marketing, whenever a farmer chooses to do so." The contract does not contain the word imprisonment. The use of the word by the grain trade shows the lengths to which Pool opponents will go to create suspicion and distrust by false statements. In speaking of penalties, the grain trade apparently has in mind the liquidated damages clause of the Pool contract. This clause is merely a provision to protect the association due to the fact that it is practically impossible to determine the damage done to the Pool by members who violate their agreement with their fellow members. The contract is merely an agreement stating the responsibilities and duties of the individual to the group and the group to the individual. It is an agreement stating the mutual understandings of the two contracting parties.

#### Pool and Grain Trade Deductions Contrasted.

The third special alleged advantage of the open market system is stated as follows: "There are no special deductions from the sale price, such as those taken by the Pool, to be held at its pleasure with or without interest as it alone decides." The deductions from the proceeds of the farmers' grain taken by the grain trade, may not be special ones, but they are most certainly deductions nevertheless, and very substantial ones at that. How about their profits from mixing, drying and their spreads between prices paid for street wheat and prices received by grain dealers, to mention only two of several sources of deductions? A form of deduction of which many people are not aware is the premium paid for spot wheat over the prevailing option. Street wheat prices are based on the price of futures (that is, the price of wheat to be delivered at Fort William on a future date, but elevator companies who get the wheat at Fort William (and many of them do), before the date of delivery of the wheat they sell to hedge their country purchases, get spot prices for it, which prices have been higher than the future prices for the past few years.

#### Elevator Deductions Provide the Best Possible Elevator Service

One of the special deductions the grain trade speaks of is the two cents per bushel deducted to enable the Pool to give its members fair treatment, fair grades, fair weights and good service through Pool country and terminal elevators. The other special deduction refers to the provision which allows

the Pool to deduct not more than one cent per bushel as a commercial reserve. A business concern which does not make provision for building up a reserve to take care of contingencies is not a very well managed institution. Moreover, these deductions belong to the individual farmers. Each member is credited on the Pool books with the exact amount deducted from the proceeds of his crop, and is sent a statement each year which shows the amount credited him. In addition, each member receives six per cent interest per annum on the amount credited him in the elevator fund. The accumulated interest on the elevator reserve from the 1924 crop will be paid immediately. The differences between the Pool's deductions and those taken by the grain trade are: No. 1—The Pool deductions are a definitely known amount, the grain trade deductions are not. No. 2—The Pool deductions are less than three cents per bushel, the grain trade deductions are, on many types of grain, considerably more. No. 3—The Trade deductions on the other hand are taken from farmers by private individuals never to be returned, unless perhaps, in the form of little booklets such as "Facts on Grain Marketing" and "Why the Hurry?"

#### Pool Salesmen Can Sell Better Than Competing Farmers.

The fourth special point regarding the open market system introduces no new argument. It is merely a restatement of their old argument that a farmer can sell his wheat under the open market system and get paid in full for it rather than wait for twelve months. Of course, no mention is made of the superior method of payment under the Pool plan, or the better prices obtained by the Pool by substituting the selling of a large volume by experts in place of selling by individual competing producers.

#### Large Part of 1925 Crop Sold for Less Than \$1.31 at Fort William

The next argument the grain trade presents is their old false cry about average prices. We answered this argument fully last week over the radio. Those who did not hear us will find the answer in *The U.F.A.* of April 16th. It may not be out of place to repeat a small part of our answer. The grain trade restates the same old argument in a new way thus: "On 232 out of 301 market days in the crop year of 1925-26 open market prices were higher than the price basis upon which the Pool paid its members." Our answer is that during sixty days of the period when the open market price was below the Pool price 186,000,000 bushels (over 42 per cent of the total 1925 crop) were delivered at country elevators and that the average quoted price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William during the same period was \$1.31 per bushel. Moreover a great deal of this wheat was sold in October when prices were below \$1.31, let alone the Pool price of \$1.45.

#### Pool Has Been Urged From All Quarters to Send Out New Contracts

Under the heading of "Should Be No Need For Contract" the grain trade booklet contends that it is now the Pool Executive and not the farmers who are keen about the contract. The statement is absolutely false. As a matter of fact the Pool Office has had to answer hundreds of letters asking why the Pool was not sending out the new contracts. There has been pressure for several months from many country sources requesting the Pool to send out the new contracts. Pool meetings by the score have passed resolutions asking that farmers be given a chance to sign the new contract. The directors of the Alberta Pool have held over 250 meetings throughout the length and breadth of the Province during the past five months. At practically every meeting the question was asked, "When will the new contracts be ready to be signed?"

The grain trade's statement that it is the Pool officials and not the Pool members who are keen about the new contract is a figment of the imagination, to put it very mildly. We have many reports of meetings on record, where resolutions have been passed expressing desire to sign the new contract. We do not make a practice of forecasting the future, like our friends the members of the grain trade, but we have no hesitation in saying that from every point in the Province we receive information which makes the prediction of a large Pool sign-up on the new contracts almost a certainty. The



**POOL SHIPMENTS TO ORIENT**

Out of a total of 1,385,708 bushels of wheat shipped to China and Japan during the month of April, the Wheat Pool shipped 1,071,697 bushels.

interest shown in the Pool, the belief in its principles, the confidence in its management, and the conviction that it is a permanent institution are by no means confined to Pool members. We have received word from many merchants, bankers, business men, Kiwanis clubs, boards of trade and other non-agricultural organizations throughout Alberta to the effect that they are heart and soul behind the Pool and will do everything in their power to secure a large sign-up for the crop years of 1928 to 1932 inclusive. As an example of the type of message we frequently receive, we give you a quotation just received from H. C. Sim, of Hanna. Mr. Sim's message is as follows: "The Agricultural Society, the Kiwanis Club and the Board of Trade of Hanna expect to put over a 100 per cent sign-up on the new contracts."

**It Is Very Easy To Justify The Use Of Contracts**

Our answers to the grain trade's statement that there is no need for a contract are as follows: No. 1—We use a contract to make sure of a sufficient volume of business over a period of years to operate efficiently and effectively. No. 2—When we have a contract we know approximately the volume of business we will have and thus have a definite basis for our merchandising policy. Knowing the approximate amount of grain we will handle also enables us to make favorable arrangements for financing. No. 3—The members have much more confidence in an organization which has contracts, as they know it will be more permanent than an association which is not assured steady patronage. No. 4—The power of the grain trade to undermine the confidence of members and attempt to break the organization by offering inducements such as grades and prices above the true grades or true competitive prices is greatly reduced by the contract. No. 5—The contract guarantees the producers that they will not have to bear the burden of the disloyal members and pay their share of the expenses. No. 6—The contract protects the Pool against the members taking advantage of all the Pool's services and then selling outside if speculation sends prices temporarily above their normal level. No. 7—The contract is a convenient way to state the responsibilities, privileges, understandings, and duties of the contracting parties. It is merely a business agreement between the individual member and the group of members.

No arguments essentially new are given on page seven. It consists merely of a few extracts from the Saskatchewan Pool contract and an attempt to interpret them in a light that will make the farmer believe he is accepting an invitation to the poor house, when he signs a Pool contract. Any member may secure the important and true part of the information given on page 7 of the booklet by reading a few clauses in the Pool contract.

**The Grain Trade Adroit at Juggling Words and Phrases as Well as Figures**

On page 7 the grain trade makes the statement that "If a farmer dies, his heirs remain bound and are not free to decide their own course of action." This is their interpretation of clause twenty-two of the Wheat Pool contract which states that a grower's personal representatives, successors and assigns shall

(Continued on Page 38)

# Minute Editorials

**MAY BE LEGAL BATTLE OVER BILL EIGHT**

Signs and tokens would indicate that the Grain Trade is planning on a legal battle before succumbing to the amendment to the Grain Act provided by Bill Eight.

This notable Bill Eight, as you probably know, provides to wheat producers the right to direct their shipments of grain to any terminal they select, the elevator company being required to guarantee grade and weight.

The Trade is marshalling its legal cohorts to defeat this amendment in the law courts. They promise to carry the struggle to the Privy Council, if need be.

The passage of the Bill through both Houses at Ottawa was a smashing defeat for Pool opponents. They now claim the Pool played politics. That would almost make a graven idol smile!

The battle is now joined. The next move is up to the Grain Trade. All that the farmers are required to do is to maintain solidarity in the ranks. Keep an unbroken front and let the gas attacks drift over.

**OCTOGENARIAN POOL MEMBER**

The oldest wheat producer on the membership list of the Alberta Wheat Pool, as far as can be ascertained, is W. K. Wilkins, of Lanfne. He is eighty-one years of age.

While long past the span of life allotted by the Psalmist, Mr. Wilkins is still actively engaged in farming. This remarkable old man is seeding over a hundred acres to wheat this year!

The facts regarding the age of this dean of Pool members was brought forth in a letter received at the Pool head office in Calgary.

Mr. Wilkins is not given to letter-writing. In fact he says that he would rather "fight John L. Sullivan" than sit down and write a letter. Those acquainted with the history of pugilism will recollect that the Boston Strong Boy was some battler in his day, so one can quite realize that Mr. Wilkins is not enthusiastic over the task of writing a letter.

"I am only eighty-one years old," Mr. Wilkins writes, "and should be in the prime of life, but I'm not now. This year I will have a hundred acres or a little better, in wheat."

Mr. Wilkins, we congratulate you. Any man of eighty-one years who sets out to seed a hundred acres of wheat is a real man.

**AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION**

It is now seeding time. The farmers are busy early and late at the labor of putting in the crop. Most of them are too tired when the shadows of night fall to think of much else than their bed. Springtime and seedtime give little opportunity for reading.

Nevertheless we would urge you to read this issue of "The U.F.A." There are matters under review which are tremendously important.

Read the speech of H. W. Wood at the International Wheat Pool Conference. "The Chief" is in his best form. Nothing scurrilous or bitter; nothing arbitrary or autocratic. But he voices the determination of the Wheat Producers—the Western Canadians who produce in one year

more wealth than all the gold mines of the world—the determination of these producers to take their rightful Place in the Sun.

Then read what D. L. Smith has to say. He is sales manager at Winnipeg for the Wheat Pool. Upon his shoulders rests a tremendous responsibility. What he has to say is well worth reading.

In the next issue we print the speech of A. J. McPhail, that keen, alert leader of the Pool movement in Saskatchewan; that able, cool-headed president of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Probably also, speeches by other notable leaders in the movement.

Here is one way you may become well acquainted with the Pool movement. Here is one way to become educated, co-operatively.

**NOMINATION OF DELEGATES**

Once each year Wheat Pool members are called to choose the men they want to administer the affairs of the Pool for the coming year. To successfully direct a business of this magnitude requires that men of outstanding merit be selected. They must be chosen by the Pool members themselves. It is your job. It is both a privilege and a duty. Don't neglect it.

The system of electing Delegates was changed at our last Annual Meeting. Instead of sending each member a ballot card we are now required to send him a **Nominating Paper**. You will find this on the back page of the membership list. Full instructions for using it will be found on the inside front cover and on the back page. Note that the nomination of any member must be signed by ten members, and the Nominee must sign in the place provided on the Nominating Paper. All nominations must be returned to Head Office not later than Wednesday, June 15th next.

The first thing is to see that the member you want as your Delegate is duly nominated, then get your Nominating Paper into Head Office before June 15th, then watch for your ballot paper about the first of July. When it reaches you, use it promptly, being careful to follow the instructions which will accompany it.

**POOL AUDIT**

**Question.**—Who audits the accounts of the Alberta Wheat Pool and are the employees bonded?

**Answer.**—Harvey and Morrison, chartered accountants, audit the Alberta Pool books. They conduct an almost continual audit. Every permanent employee holding a responsible position is bonded. Some 65 employees are under bonds of from \$2000 to \$10,000.

**SALE OF OATS**

Mr. Wennerston, of Camrose, wishes to know if the Coarse Grain Contract calls for all oats to be delivered to the Pool. He mentions that at times the local price is considerably higher than the market price.

In answer—Clause 10 of the Coarse Grain Contract reads: "A grower may retain for his own food, seed or feed, and may upon first receiving a permit in writing from the association, dispose of grain directly to any person."

The Grain Trade points out that \$85,000,000 has been invested in elevators facilities in Canada. Western Canadian farmers have quite a stake in the country, too—about \$2,750,000,000.



# Chairman of Alberta Wheat Pool Outlines Principles of Co-operative Wheat Marketing at World Conference

H. W. Wood, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and one of the dominant figures in the movement, delivered the key-note address at the International Wheat Pool Conference held at Kansas City, Mo., on May 5, 6 and 7.

This address is comprehensive in its scope and gives an intimate insight into the reasons for the formation of the Canadian Wheat Pools. The philosophy and economics of the movement are well outlined, and interesting conclusions drawn.

Readers of *The U.F.A.* are requested to read this speech of Mr. Wood's. It is herewith re-printed in its entirety.

## Mr. Wood's Speech

We are here from various wheat growing countries of the world to promote the organization and development of a producers' co-operative system of selling wheat. This is so involved, and the difficulties of starting right and carrying on in a practical way are so great, that growers have travelled from opposite sides of the earth to counsel with each other regarding the organizing and carrying on of the enterprises. There are a few things I wish to especially discuss, because I believe a clear understanding of them, both by the leaders of the movement and the growers in general, is most important.

### Clear Understanding Important

In the first place I think it is important that we have a clear understanding of the reasons why we have definitely repudiated the old system of marketing grain. It represents many years of development and has been established throughout the wheat growing world. If the system is fundamentally right we should undertake to correct any evils that have grown up in it, but if it is fundamentally wrong, it can never be made right, and a new one must be organized.

To begin with, it is not a selling system at all. The producer of wheat under that system does not sell it, he has it bought from him. For illustration, —a farmer delivers a load of wheat to a country elevator, ostensibly to sell it. The agent does not ask him what price he will sell for. On the contrary, the farmer asks the agent what price he will pay. If it is early in the day it is possible that the agent has not had instructions regarding the day's buying, and does not know the price; in which event he finds out by getting on the wire and asking somebody between himself and the ultimate buyer, who is the man who deals more efficiently with the price of wheat than any other. So far as the world's exportable surplus is concerned—and that is the wheat which more than any other influences world's prices—the British miller has been having more influence in fixing prices than any

other agency. He has been systematically and efficiently buying it and of course has been buying as cheaply as possible. The grain dealer finds out what he can expect to get from the British miller, or other buyers, and then tells the producer what he will pay. The producer has nothing to do with it so far as price is concerned. The grain dealer, operating for profit only, takes all costs of handling, plus his own profit, off the price that the efficient ultimate buyer will pay him. The producer gets what is left. He has nothing whatever to do with negotiating sales, because the grain trade, which is an organized handling and profit taking institution only, is between him and the real buyer. As an individual the producer can never bridge this chasm and get in trading contact with the ultimate buyer.

### MAKES KEY-NOTE ADDRESS



H. W. WOOD

*Chairman of Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool*

### Selling Efficiency Needed

After long consideration, wheat producers have decided to abandon this buying system and substitute a selling one. This does not mean that we hope, or desire, to destroy any of the present efficiency of the buyers of wheat. That efficiency may even be increased and we will not object. What we want is to meet that efficiency with equal selling efficiency, in as close contact as possible, so that the natural, normal laws of trade and price fixing may be maintained. Perhaps the most important question raised at this point is, what is the value of our wheat? It would be impossible to express that value arbitrarily in dollars and cents. Its equitable value might be

one dollar or it might be five. Its equitable price is relative and depends on all other prices.

There are two classes, or groups, of products that are basic in industry, and essential in supplying the necessities and comforts of life; these two classes are usually called primary products and finished products. A very small per cent. of primary products are consumed in the raw or unfinished state. The farmer produces for the purpose of selling his products to get sufficient money to provide himself and family with the comforts of life. These comforts come to him mostly in the form of finished products. If primary products, including wheat, are selling at prices that do not enable the producers to pay all overhead expenses and purchase the required amount of finished products to maintain a normal standard of living, then there is something wrong with the relationship of these prices. Either the prices of primary products are too low or the prices of finished products are too high.

### Conditions Grew Worse

This condition not only exists now, but in normal times has existed and has been growing worse for the last half century. It has worked unnecessary and untold hardship on primary producers, and by arresting industry, has caused hardship to the masses of the people in general, even extending its baneful influence through trade to the manufacturers of finished products. No other one problem is so important or more difficult to deal with than that of relationship of prices. It stands directly in the road of industrial and social progress. It cannot be passed. It must be removed --but how?

The problem will have to be approached from one of two angles—the systematic raising of the prices of primary products to the level of those of finished products, or the systematic lowering of prices of finished products to the level of those of primary products. In deciding on our angle of approach, we must keep clearly in mind that it is not of major importance whether finished product prices are too high or primary product prices too low. The all important first question is to get these two sets of prices on a common level. Stabilizing that common level is a secondary problem and will come later. This leaves us to decide which is the more practicable,—to raise prices of primary products or to lower those of finished products. To make this decision intelligently will require an investigation of why one set of prices is low, and the other high.

### Selling Inefficiency

I have already dealt at some length with the inefficient manner in which we, as producers, have been selling our wheat. This applies in a general way to our inefficiency in dealing with the prices of all our products. Over against this selling inefficiency of ours, the producers of finished products have been developing selling efficiency. They are efficient. We are inefficient. They have been dictating prices to their customers, while our customers have been dictating prices



to us. We could not destroy their efficiency if we would, and should not if we could.

To destroy efficiency is to turn back the wheels of progress. In dealing with prices we are the most inefficient industrial class; consequently we are the greatest hindrance to industrial progress. Right relationship of prices is vital to industrial efficiency and universal prosperity. We are standing in the way of industrial progress because we let our prices sag below the level of others, and thereby destroy this right relationship. We must keep our prices up to the common level. This is the contribution we must make to industrial efficiency. Our own interest demands it. Industry, progress, humanity, all demand it. This is our work. Nobody can do it for us. We can and we must do it ourselves.

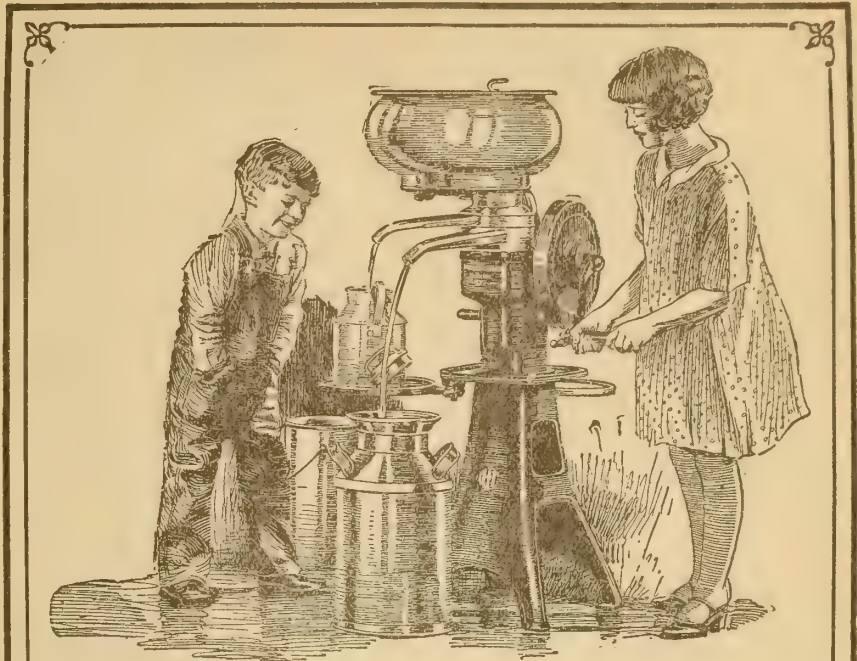
#### Principal Industrial Interests

I think we can tabulate three industrial interests as being the three principal ones. These interests are: agriculture, manufacturing, and labor. Involved in the whole system of distribution there are many secondary or subsidiary interests, but the three named may be termed basic. These interests being basic, it is of first importance in dealing with price adjustments that they have first consideration. With the right relation of prices established between these three primary elements, other adjustments would largely follow automatically, or at least could be easily forced. Of these primary elements, agriculture is the one that had, until very recently, made no concerted effort to deal systematically with the prices of its own products. Labor has done much in that direction, but it has been under many handicaps. The manufacturing interest is the outstanding, successful example, and it is to this interest that we must look for guidance in our efforts. How did they do it?

In trying to analyse the development of selling efficiency by the manufacturers, we must remember that even this is of recent origin. It is still in the memory of man when they were using as little intelligence in merchandising their products as we are now. During the period of primitive manufacturing by handicraft, the factory units were small and isolated. There was little co-operation between them, and just as little competition. Each little unit was producing as an individual and also selling as such, very much as the individual farmer has been, and is still doing. This primitive manufacturer developed little or no efficiency in selling. Of course there was just as little selling efficiency among farmers. At this period there was no selling efficiency in any industrial class, consequently none could force its prices very much above the others. The want of efficiency kept all prices down to a low level. The fundamental hindrance to industrial progress was inefficiency in production.

#### Manufacturers Co-operate

The discovery of steam power and mechanical inventions completely revolutionized production of both primary and manufactured products. It raised the manufacturing unit from the small handicraft factory to that of the modern power driven one. This factory could produce thousands of times as much as the handicraft factory. The neighborhood, or even the nation could not consume its products. These manufacturing units, with the advent of modern transportation, began to seek markets for their products, not only throughout



WHEN you invest in a cream separator let one thing be your guide: See that it has ball bearings. In the old days the turning of the best machine was a man's work—work requiring strength and endurance, day in, and day out. That day is past; the swing is all toward the easy-turning, durable, ball-bearing cream separator.

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the nation but in foreign countries. They developed greater productive efficiency, but they did not, at first, develop selling efficiency. On the contrary, they began to compete against each other by selling at the lowest possible price. Thus the strong hoped to destroy the weak and thereby monopolize the trade. This competition became so efficient that it forced the weak factory units to build greater competitive strength for protection and self-preservation. The result was the formation of mergers and combines. This in turn increased the destructiveness of competition but did not increase selling efficiency, which could not be done even by these greater factory units, acting as individuals. But their competition, by driving prices down, finally made it manifest that the only hope of developing selling efficiency was in breaking down that competition and establishing co-operation in its stead. This was done through the establishment of manufacturers' associations.

#### A False Doctrine

During this period of conflict between manufacturers, that most false of all industrial terms originated, namely:—"Competition is the life of trade." Other industrial classes, especially farmers, realizing the low prices of their own products, but never suspecting their own responsibility in the matter, "jumped at the conclusion" that the insane competition between manufacturers was a true law of trade and that on its operation depended the life of industry. The fact is that death lies at the end of all efficient competition, and the manufacturers were forced to break down internal competition for self-preservation. But in doing this they did not destroy competition but raised it to a higher power and made it the most deadly competitive unit ever developed in industry, namely: the industrial class unit. With its newly developed efficiency in dealing with prices it led the way to successful and destructive class competition.

At the present time we have industrial class competing against industrial class; the efficient succeeding and the inefficient failing. The only hope of the inefficient lies in the development of efficiency. In fact, the future of industry depends on that development in all industrial classes. Before anything can work efficiently, all parts of it must be efficient, and then made to function together systematically. Before we can have a humanity-serving industrial system all industrial elements must be prepared to function together with equal efficiency.

#### Agriculture Principal Sufferer

In the present industrial class conflict the most disastrous results are manifest in dealing with prices, and agriculture, the primary element of industry, is the principal sufferer. The only hope of the farmer is the development of efficiency in the selling of his products equal to that of any other industrial class. In undertaking this we can do no better than follow the example set by the manufacturers—follow the trail they have blazed. It is true we have no competition among ourselves to break down. We do not compete with each other. We just stupidly refuse to sell our products and as individuals we can not. We can only do so by mobilizing our selling strength. In working out our problems many details will be different from those of the manufacturers, but general principles of intelligent, mobilized selling are the same. Our task in some respects will be more difficult than

theirs, but it has to be done and can be done, but can be done only by the application of right business principles in a practical methodical way. There is no short cut--no royal road--to success in social and industrial construction.

Order and system must prevail everywhere. They govern throughout the Universe and must govern industrial construction. Trade is not an outlaw, though much outlawry has been practised within its domain. This outlawry must be driven out and trade civilized by the establishing of order and system. Making a contribution to this end must be our ideal, but advance toward that ideal must be intelligently guided along practical lines. This is not an impractical pipe-dream—it is a true ideal, and all true ideals are attainable.

In the co-operative marketing of our wheat we not only want to know that we are right before we go ahead, but we want to know that we are going ahead along right lines. Every question of practical co-operation should be carefully analyzed in its relation to all marketing conditions. The utmost care should be exercised in the selection of capable, dependable men, especially for key positions. The Pool system is founded on right basic principles, and with right organization and the observance of right business methods, success will be assured.

#### World Pool Misconception

There seems to be, on the part of the general public, a misconception regarding what is frequently spoken of as "a world-wide Wheat Pool." Much has been said about this conference being held for the purpose of organizing such a Pool, and I have been quoted as being opposed to it. To fully explain my own position, and what I believe to be the position of all practical students of the Pool system of selling, a definition of terms is necessary.

In the first place, what we are trying to do is to change the system of marketing our wheat. We believe the old system is wrong and we want to establish a new one. The old system is world-wide; and we want to make the new one world-wide. We already have quite a number of Pool units in operation. Those different units, some large and some small, are represented here for the purpose of conferring with each other to promote the development of the Pool Selling System. We are not here to try to merge all of these units into one because we do not believe it is practicable. If what is meant by a "world-wide wheat pool" is the merging of all co-operative wheat selling into one pool unit under some kind of central management, then I am unalterably opposed to it, because I do not believe it is practicable to do so.

On the other hand, I do believe that everything should be done to extend the pool system of marketing to all the wheat that is grown in the world. The Pool Units should be made as large as practical operation will permit. They can be too large to be practical or they can be too small. They should be neither. The size of the practical Pool will be determined largely by local conditions. As these Pools are established there should be the closest kind of co-operation between them in every way, especially in co-ordinating their selling. It may be advisable, or even necessary, to establish a central advisory agency, but each Pool Unit must take the responsibility of its own work. Any arbitrary authority that it may be found

advisable to invest in this central agency can only be determined by future developments. In the meantime it is necessary to differentiate between a "world-wide Pool" and a "world-wide Pool system."

In formulating and carrying out practical plans of operation, catch phrases that are subject to many different interpretations, but are supposed statements of principles, should be studiously avoided. One such phrase that I have heard interpreted in opposing ways is "Orderly Marketing." Our object is to get better prices for our wheat by marketing it more efficiently. I presume that this would include "Orderly Marketing," or marketing in an orderly, systematic way. But to some "Orderly Marketing" means marketing so much each day or each week or each month. To my mind this would be "Orderly Dumping" rather than "Orderly Marketing," and if carried on extensively might reasonably be expected to lower rather than raise prices. If the world's wheat buyers knew exactly how much wheat was going to be dumped each day, week, or month, their buying problem would be much simplified.

#### A Business Proposition

The selling of wheat is a purely business proposition and must be carried on in a strictly business way. The organizing of the Pools is for the purpose of enabling the producer to exercise a selling strength equal to the buying strength of the world's wheat buyers. We are organizing a trade force to match a force already in existence. That force is watching daily every development in the situation and taking advantage of those developments to further its own interests. We as a selling force will have to do likewise to protect our interests. As owners and holders of the wheat we will have to keep in the closest possible touch with world conditions and feed the wheat to the market as the consumptive demand will absorb it. Our judgment will have to be as keen as theirs, and we will have to be equally posted in regard to any developing conditions. We will have to decide when it is best to sell and when it is best to withhold from selling, just as they will have to decide in regard to when it is best to buy and when to withhold from buying.

#### The Farmer's Own Job

One advantage the grower-seller will always have, when he learns to use it, is that he has the supply of wheat and the buyer will have to buy from him. It will be sold at the buyer's price, the grower's price, or at a price arrived at by both buyer and seller dealing with equal efficiency in fixing the price. The grower must decide whether or not he is going to sell his wheat at its actual value, for no other agency ever will. He has refused to do it in the past and has been getting just what he deserved. If he continues the same way in the future he will continue to get the same results and he will deserve them. If, on the other hand, he comes to life and sells his wheat as intelligently as the times demand, he will still get what he deserves, but in this case results will have the merit of being satisfactory, not only to him, but to all who are interested in true industrial development. Nobody wants to see agriculture pauperized by its own inaction and inefficiency, but nobody else will or can carry on the farmer's own job, and it is up to him to take hold of it like a man and do it. "It Can Be Done," if he will only do it.

We should not spend too much valuable time trying to get governments to spoon-



feed us. Baby food is not what we need. It is more vigorous exercise. We want to take hold like full grown men and meet the responsibilities of running our own business, and as free citizens tell governments to cease blocking the channels of trade, and to set industrialism free. Where we have been limited by legislation in the exercise of our rights we should bring all our citizenship strength to bear in forcing the removal of all restrictions, but what right have we to ask, or reason to expect, that a government can or will protect us by legislation from the consequences of our refusal to attend to our own affairs in a businesslike way. To hope to succeed by the exploitation of other interests through legislation is vain—the only result we can expect from that source is the stopping of others exploiting our interests. One ounce of applied good business methods is worth more to agriculture than a pound of class legislation.

### Canadian Wheat Prices

We have a Wheat Pool in Canada handling over half the wheat, while the wheat growers in the U.S. are protected by a forty-two cents per bushel tariff. On the day I am writing this, May wheat closed in Winnipeg at one dollar, forty-two and one-half cents, and at one dollar, thirty-three and five-eighths in Chicago. The Grain Trade may tell us that the Pool had nothing to do with the higher price in Winnipeg. Be that as it may, the situation is suggestive. In this connection, the following excerpt from a Glasgow, Scotland, report to the *Northwestern Miller* is interesting:

"Glasgow, Scotland, March 21st.

"At the half-yearly meeting of the United Co-operative Baking Society, which runs a big mass Production plant of both ordinary bread and what is known as "small" bread for the co-operative retail societies in the west of Scotland and in the Belfast district, Alexander Buchanan, Chairman of the Society, laid the blame on the Canadian Wheat Pool for the continuance of bread prices at a level which he thought was unnecessarily high.

"The Pool, he said, was called a co-operative pool and it was so far commendable that there was no individual investment concerned in its operations. The membership was confined to wheat farmers, and the object was professedly to secure for the grower a fair price for his produce. To that aim, he said, the consuming co-operative societies had no objection, but where did the consumer come in?

There was at present a surplus of wheat on the world's markets, and yet the price had not fallen for nine or ten weeks, a circumstance unparalleled in his experience, Mr. Buchanan said. If it had been a free market, he believes that the consumer to-day would have been enjoying a cheaper loaf. The withholding of wheat from a free market might mean a day of reckoning sooner or later. If things began to look awkward because of the excellent crops in the Old World and the new, then they might expect a rapid unloading by the Pool. clique, with a decline in prices."

### No Vision For Producer

It would be interesting to know just what Mr. Buchanan thinks necessarily enters into the fixing of the price of bread to the consumer. I presume that he, as Chairman of a baking society, thinks that the baker is entitled to include all costs of production with a reasonable profit, in the price to the



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consumer. This, of course, is a perfectly normal attitude of mind. He also seems solicitous of the interests of the consumer and bewails the fact that the unusual drop in price did not occur when there happened to be a moderate increase in the visible supply of wheat. He seems to think that as a matter of course the producer would take that drop as some sort of moral obligation, regardless of the cost of production or losses to the producer. While his mind seems to be perfectly normal in regard to the right relationship of prices between the producer, or baker, of bread and the consumer, his vision does not extend to the producer of the wheat.

Mr. Buchanan talks about a free market and he is speaking from the buyer's angle. From this angle "free market" is decidedly the best name I have ever heard for it. It certainly has been free to the buyer and free from any influence whatever by the producer-seller. However, I appreciate the words of hope—hope of freedom—that he has held out to the producers of wheat. They should be an encouragement to us to take heart and go forward.

## News & Views

A. D. Babiuk, field man for the Alberta Wheat Pool among the Ukrainians, has sent in a number of contracts since starting work in the vicinity of Vegreville. He sent in ten contracts in one day.

Donald A. McDougall, of Greenshields, writes: "My new contract goes with this letter; would sign one for life, if necessary. Am well pleased with the results that have been brought about by the Pool."

W. J. Jackman, director for Edmonton, is planning on a series of meetings among British Columbia wheat farmers along the Canadian National Railway. There are a number in that region who have already joined the Alberta Wheat Pool, and many more are interested.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has purchased the Sherwood building in Regina, in which its offices are at present housed. The offices of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, at present in the Farmers' Building, will shortly be moved to the Sherwood Building, so that all will be under one roof.

Pool members are warned against paying serious heed to items derogatory to the Canadian Wheat Pools, now appearing in the United States newspapers. A. J. McPhail, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Pool, effectually nailed these lies which emanated from an anti-Pool source in Winnipeg.

J. Garfield Baker, of Bittern Lake writes: "I would like to express my appreciation of your broadcast. Speaking as a farmer, I am convinced that the Wheat Pool and that alone is to be thanked for the raising of the condition of the wheat farmers from one of hopeless despair to a position where he is receiving a fair and just reward for his labors."

Donald MacRae, manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, stated that the 587 country elevators of the Pool have handled from last year's crop more than 77,500,000 bushels of grain, or an average of more than 132,000 bushels each. This is 40 per cent of all the



wheat delivered in Saskatchewan this year.

The International Wheat Congress, at its closing session held in Rome, Italy, went on record as advocating just remuneration to the wheat grower for his work and capital. The congress expressed the opinion that farming is the first industry in the world, by reason of its value to the world's wealth, and that of all farming enterprises, wheat-growing occupied first place, because it furnished the people of the world with their daily bread.

Commenting on the issuing of the new contracts by the Alberta Wheat Pool, the "Edmonton Journal" says:

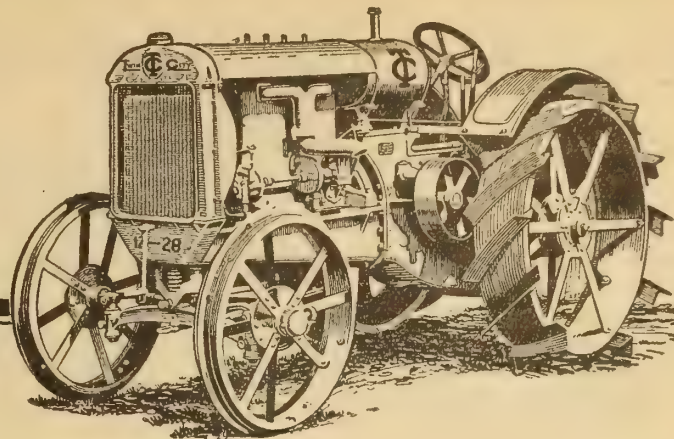
"It has been recognized all along that the co-operative enterprise would be subjected to a test of great importance to its future, when the time came for securing renewals. But those at its head are confident that before the end of the next crop year the great majority of the original signatories will have attached their names to fresh contracts. From all indications their faith is well based. There is no evidence of any slackening of loyalty on the part of Alberta farmers to the undertaking, which has had such a far-reaching influence on our economic life."

It ain't the guns or the armament  
Nor the tune the band can play,  
But the close co-operation  
That makes you win the day.

It ain't the individual,  
Nor the army as a whole,  
But the everlasting teamwork,  
Of every bloomin' soul.

The production of wheat in Ontario is not a particularly important factor in the Canadian wheat market and its effect on the export trade is rather negligible. However, there is no doubt that the growers of Canadian wheat as a whole, will be helped to some extent by every bushel of wheat which is marketed in Canada under the pooling method. The Pool in Ontario is being started by men who have had much experience in the co-operative agricultural activities of Ontario and there is every reason to believe that it will be carefully handled, efficiently managed and cautiously advanced. With Ontario included amongst the wheat-pooling Provinces, the movement can now be said to be practically nation-wide, because the five Provinces in which no pools exist do not produce sufficient wheat to be considered in the question of wheat growing and marketing.—Canadian Milling.

G. Silk, of Oxville, Alberta, writes: "I have just finished reading two books received from the Grain Dealers Association. If there was previously any doubt in my mind about signing up again with the Pool it is entirely wiped out, after analyzing this most unreasonable propaganda. It appears to me that the grip of the Economic Octopus which we are feeling more and more every day can only be overcome by one thing—and that is co-operation. Even those who oppose it so strongly now will, I believe, eventually, through sheer necessity of economic pressure, be compelled to see that it is the only way. We are threatened by destruction by a giant of our own creation. But like the birds and animals of the forest when danger and destruction becomes imminent we shall meet on a common ground. I believe mankind will find its great refuge in Co-operation."



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# Sales Manager Speaks on "Pool Selling"

Because of the tremendous importance of the selling end of the Wheat Pools' activities, the major portion of the speech by D. L. Smith, sales manager at Winnipeg, given at the International Conference at Kansas City, Mo., is published in this issue of *The U.F.A.*

The salient features of the speech on "Pool Selling" are arranged in as readable and convenient form as possible to encourage all wheat producers to peruse and study the speaker's remarks.

They are as follows:

The disorganized farmer today is only interested in disposing of his grain and getting immediate returns for it; he gives no concern as to the effect his forced selling will have on world prices.

On our handling in the 1925-26 crop of some one hundred and ninety million bushels of wheat from the months of September, 1925 to August 31st, 1926, we did not sell over twenty million bushels in any one month of the year. We do not adopt any definite policy as to quantity to be sold in any month, our selling being governed entirely by demand, prices obtainable and general world's conditions.

The first important point to remember is that without a Pool the farmer has no alternative but to sell his grain through the Grain Exchanges, Boards of Trades or Merchants, at prices definitely set out by these bodies—in other words, the farmer would be entirely in the hands of a huge monopoly who determine values to a very large extent on the volume of wheat being delivered and sold by the farmer.

Surely it is not difficult to see that without any change in the old form of marketing there would not be any hope in sight for the producers; there would be no chance in the world for better conditions existing on the farms of this country and other producing countries, and one would always find, regardless of price, the same stampede year after year with practically all the farmers wanting to sell at the same time, or at least as soon as his grain was in position to market.

I think I am safe in saying that in this past year's crop we will have marketed direct for export probably 75 per cent of our total handling, which would mean exporting over one hundred and forty million bushels. To market this enormous quantity of wheat successfully, we naturally had to surround ourselves with the very best agents we could secure, and we believe that after three years' experience we have been successful and fortunate in our choice. We are represented in practically every importing country and keep these agents supplied daily with either offers or quotations.

To take care of our export trade which has grown to very large proportions, we have grain moved from Alberta to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, chiefly for our Oriental trade; from Fort William and

Port Arthur direct to Montreal and Quebec, also to the following lake ports: McNichol, Tiffin, Midland, Goderich, Owen Sound, Buffalo, Erie, Fairport, etc., where grain is stored and moved according to our ocean tonnage bookings to the following seaboard ports: Montreal, Halifax, West St. John, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, etc. We make a point of keeping large stocks of wheat of all grades at these various ports so that we are in a position at any time to supply any market in Europe.

You may be interested to know the number of our agents in the various countries. We have the following: England 7, Scotland 1, Ireland 2, Germany 4, Holland 1, Belgium 1, Norway 1, Den-

## IMPORTANT OFFICIAL



D. L. SMITH

*Sales Manager of Canadian Wheat Pool at Winnipeg*

mark 2, Sweden 1, Portugal 1, Greece 1, Switzerland 1, Italy 2, Mexico 1, Brazil 1, China 1. In France we have our own office situated in Paris. We are doing a very big trade with that country—in fact, practically all the Manitoba wheat imported into France has been sold by the Canadian Wheat Pool. In Greece and Italy our percentage of the sales of Canadian wheat is over 80 per cent.

The control of supplies should not be used for the purpose of extorting prohibitive prices but to regulate the movement to the world's market, which is bound to have the natural effect of bringing about the actual true value of wheat. We cannot ever expect to get more than the true value. After all the price of wheat is governed by what the consumer will pay for his bread and if bread is worth a certain price this should regulate the price of wheat. It is true that in the past the spread between bread and wheat has been

abnormally wide. However, it is evident this is being regulated, due entirely to the Pool's control over supplies, as we find the price of bread has been practically stable in London for some time past even with the wide fluctuations in wheat during 1926.

It is surely possible to get a good price for our farmers and still not make the consumer suffer. This is evidently practical when you consider the price of bread in Europe has fluctuated only a fraction in comparison to the wide fluctuations in wheat during the past five years. We must remember the consumer is our final customer and, therefore, the raising of the price of wheat should not be directed against him. Our chief aim should be to market our commodities scientifically and judiciously so that the consuming market is not asked to absorb more wheat than it needs, and in this way we tend for higher prices and stabilized markets without actually making the consumer suffer.

The remarkable development in our export trade has in my mind a great deal to do with the outstanding success of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Our huge export trade enables us to distribute the wheat to the consumers only as it is wanted, with the natural result that prices are not adversely affected. Our hold on the export trade is one of our strongest weapons. We have formed our own markets for our own commodities and, therefore, are not compelled to let the Grain Trade do the selling for us. We have little doubt that in a few years every bushel of wheat entrusted to the Pool will be marketed direct to Europe by the Pool, excepting, of course, the quantity of grain that must necessarily be supplied to the Canadian Mills. When this has been accomplished, we will have gone a long way towards attaining the object we have in view.

I think I am correct in stating that prior to 1924, about 70 per cent of the Canadian crop was delivered and probably sold by the producer by January 1st. Imagine what this means on an available export crop of say three hundred million bushels! You would have two hundred and ten million bushels actually disposed of by the farmer in the period of three months. Now to show how great a calamity a system of marketing of this kind is to our country, it is only necessary to point out that not more than half that two hundred and ten million bushels of Canadian wheat is required by the consumer in the months of October, November and December. Therefore, the farmers of Western Canada actually forced on a world's market which could only comfortably absorb one hundred million bushels of our wheat approximately twice that amount. What hope then could there ever be of raising the price of wheat under such conditions?

With the enormous quantity of grain handled by our organization, the Wheat Pool is in a position, at certain periods of the year, to have complete control of the Canadian available surplus. It is true that the movement of grain from the country to terminal points during the first three months after harvest has not in any way been reduced, but the movement of wheat to a saleable position does not have the slightest effect on market





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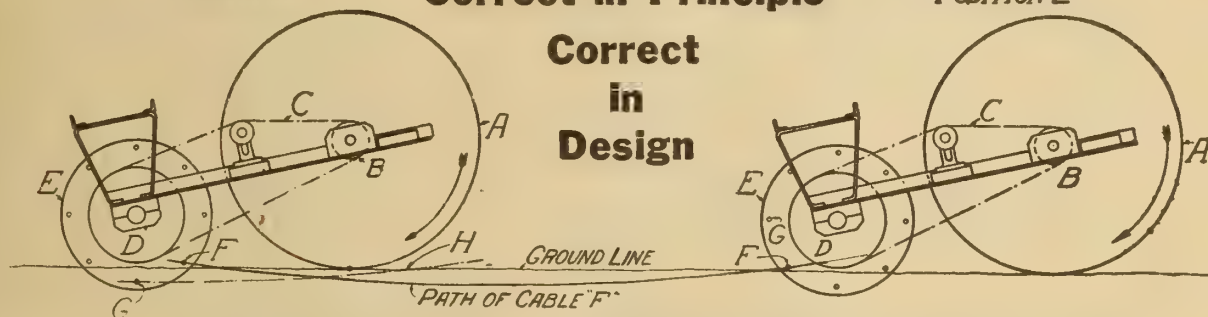
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 in  
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POSITION-2



## Explanation of the Retarded Rotary Action

As the main wheels "A" revolve and travel over the ground they cover a distance of nine (9) feet in one revolution. Due to the 7-tooth sprocket "B" on the main wheel drive shaft being connected by the drive chain "C" to the 24-tooth sprocket "D" on the cable drum drive shaft, the cable drum "E" only makes one revolution for every three and a half revolutions of the main wheel "A".

Any cable such as "F" shown in position 1 is just entering the ground. Position 2 shows the same cable

"F" just leaving the ground after having travelled underground for a distance of approximately six (6) feet. Cable "F" is now behind the cable drum and ready to deposit its load of weeds on the surface of the ground. It will be noticed that cable "G" which is right in the ground in position 1 will emerge from the ground at point "H". This shows clearly that every piece of ground is worked through by two cables thus taking all weeds with both deep and shallow roots.

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values. We do not interfere with the large movement, in fact, we encourage it so that we may have abundant supplies in proper positions for our winter trade after the closing of navigation. There is a tremendous difference as far as the market is concerned between the rush movement of Pool wheat and the wheat not under our control. Practically every bushel of non-Pool wheat is marketed immediately it is delivered, whereas not a pound of Pool wheat is sold until it is actually available for delivery and then it is only fed out as it is wanted.

\* \* \*

We have operated by the three Provincial Pools somewhere around seven hundred country elevators which are feeders to the Pool owned terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, where we have a capacity of about sixteen million bushels. With these terminals we are always assured of a steady supply of wheat and are in a position to load lake steamers without any delay. On account of the volume of wheat which we ship, we are able to secure lower lake freight rates than other shippers. We do not at any time misuse this power, believing that these lake carriers are entitled to a fair rate. However, since the Pool's inception we have not experienced any attempt by the lake carriers to boost their rates to abnormal levels—in fact, I am satisfied that this cannot occur as our policy in shipping is to move large quantities when rates are reasonable which places us in the position of not having to load when rates are high. This policy has gone a long way towards stabilizing lake freight rates.

\* \* \*

We are, of course, the largest individual charterers of ocean tonnage on the market today. Therefore, we naturally attract a very large percentage of the tonnage that is available for grains and, as a consequence, are often in a position to secure more favorable rates by our willingness to take on a large line of space. There is no doubt that control of volume is bound to place one at a distinct advantage over one's competitors. That is especially true in the handling of grain from Canada, where the movement to the final market is made via lake, rail, through various elevators and thence by ocean. This gives a large handler opportunity, through the different stages of the movement, to make various savings in costs; these may be on lake freights, storage at elevators or ocean freights. With the Wheat Pool every cent of these savings goes back to the producer. From this angle alone it is evident that the Pooling system can operate much more economically with the volume under its control than the individual grain shipper.

\* \* \*

A very large proportion of non-Pool grain is marketed before the first of January, with the result that on account of the Pool's policy of conservative marketing we usually find ourselves in the pleasant position after January 1st of being practically in control of the entire Canadian wheat surplus. This, of course, gives us a wonderful advantage, as our policy of securing as high a price as general world's conditions warrant is not interfered with to any extent by the selling of individual traders. This is a condition which we have experienced on this crop and evidence of success in taking advantage of our control is shown in the premiums we are securing over other markets. Take the Minneapolis market, which has practically been on a domestic basis all season, with a protective tariff of 42 cents per bushel, we find their May wheat at

## Whatever You're Going To Buy

You're almost certain to find it advertised in this issue of *The U.F.A.*, either among the display ads or in the Classified Section.

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a 9½ cent discount under Winnipeg, also Chicago close on nine cents discount. Argentine Barusso wheat afloat is trading at 49/3 per quarter against our top grade for same position at 56/6-22 cents per bushel discount. Australian wheat afloat is trading at 56/6, or 7½ cents discount under our One Northern. There must be some answer to this exceptional position for Canadian wheat. We know it is not because of any shortage of hard wheat, with Canada still having available seventy million bushels to market and it is not on account of any shortage in other exporting countries or their prices would reflect accordingly. I think it is apparent that the only answer can be that the marketing of Canadian wheat is under complete control and at no time is wheat allowed to go to a country or even offered to a country, that is not interested in purchasing. In other words, we govern all our offers according to the demand and many times during the past season we have been forced to withdraw our offers entirely for periods of from one to three days. The price of Canadian wheat during the past four months has only fluctuated about 5 cents per bushel, which proves if we are given the full control we will have little difficulty in stabilizing prices.

## Fascists Strangle Italian Co-op's

Co-Operative News Service

Because it is difficult to get any news of the co-operative movement in Italy, due to the repressive activities of the Fascist regime which have made communication with foreign co-operators very difficult, special significance attaches to a recent announcement by Antonio Vergnani (formerly president of the Italian League of Co-operative Societies) which appeared in the *Co-operazione Italiana*. Continued publication of this co-operative organ was permitted after several months' suspension, but only in reduced form and almost colorless style. The discrimination practiced against it will be seen from Vergnani's statement.

### Co-Operators in Personal Danger

"It is observable," he says, "especially among many of those who, in order to remain faithful to the old principle, have considered it expedient in the meantime to serve co-operation as forcibly dovetailed into the Fascist organism, that our work and our word can find no echo and no open recognition, and that even in defined areas the mere fact of the paper being sent there gives rise to suspicion and also to danger both for personal safety and co-operative work."

"Moreover, very many copies of the paper are sent back, independently of the will of those to whom they are addressed. From co-operative societies and individuals we have received complaints about the *Co-operazione Italiana* being discontinued, whereas copies of the paper have been regularly sent but have been returned bearing the postmark 'acceptance refused'."

One indication of the status of the co-operatives in Fascist Italy is the fact that the Ministry of National Economy is empowered to order an investigation of the activities of any co-operative society that incurs the disfavor of the authorities, and the board of such a society is liable to be dismissed at once and replaced by a government commissary. Control over the largest and most flourishing of the retail co-operative societies in Italy, that at Trieste, has recently been seized by the Fascist authorities through this arbitrary procedure.

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# The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

## Do You Remember Your First Party?

By Miss E. M. HULL,  
U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch Secretary

How many of us can go back in memory to our first day at school, our first party, our first contact with the big, strange world? Or our first trip away from home, leaving Mother and Father and all the sisters and brothers and friends we loved, to meet people we did not know and did not care for and who did not know or care for us? Did you boldly meet these strangers, cheeky and impertinent to hide a too quickly thumping heart and an almost irresistible desire to cry, or did you shyly, timidly, shrink into the shadows and try to hide yourself from the careless glances of these people? You are older now and can meet and talk with strangers without that old quaking, but, did you not, back in those days before you learned to conquer that fear, wish you had in some way before leaving home, overcome that fear and dread of meeting and talking with people—had been able to stifle that "inferiority complex" that caused your heart to miss a beat every time a stranger looked at you?

There is in your community a child with that sensitiveness just as highly developed, or perhaps more so, than yours was. Remembering the misery that you yourself went through, will you not help that child to overcome this fear? Give the child the opportunity you have so often wished you had. At the University of Alberta every summer gathers a crowd of young farm people, all strangers to each other. Some are bold and cheery, but many, many more are timid and in misery. But soon, all are feeling merry and gay. They forget that they are strangers, that they have never met before—they are glad that they took the opportunity that some Local gave to them. They learn, in that cheery, friendly crowd, that strangers are not necessarily enemies, that after all the world is a nice old spot and the people in the main are good and sympathetic. And so, when their time comes to leave home—as so many of them will—they are not troubled with that bugbear Fear. They are able to go where duty calls them and do it bravely as befits the men and women of this Province.

### Pleasure in a Job Well Done

And in that genial atmosphere at Edmonton they are taught the things that make them good men and women, better able to serve their homes, their communities, their Province and their country. They discover that work need not be disagreeable, that though dancing and what is generally called "having a good time" is awfully nice, pleasure can also be found in a good job well done, in the sense of accomplishment, and they also learn that, after all, that is the most lasting pleasure.

If you have not chosen a delegate to join in this Conference and learn the things that will make real men and women of the young people of this Province, do so at once, or lacking the young person, send in five dollars at least to the Con-

ference Fund, and thus help some one go. Five dollars is a small investment—but what large dividends it will pay!

### DISCUSS CURRENT EVENTS

A roll call on Current Events, at the last meeting of Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. Local, brought out some very interesting facts, according to a report from Mrs. G. M. King, secretary. Following a discussion on two of the bulletins from Central, arrangements were made for a sewing demonstration to be held during the summer.

### EACH MEMBER GIVES PAPER

"Each of our members gives a paper during the year," writes Mrs. Wm. Lyons, secretary of Westlock U.F.W.A. Local, describing the yearly program, "and the women choose their own subjects, although we like them to get a paper in connection with the roll call." The subjects of roll calls include: Methods of Curing Meats; How to Have and Care for a Good Lawn; Time Savers; Summer Dishes and Beverages; Don'ts for Kitchen or Sickroom; Good Substitutes for Meat; Little Things that Make Life Beautiful;

What a Woman Ought to Know About Law; Responsibility of the Individual in the Home; My One Superstition; Care of Linen; Effects of Cooking upon Food; Canadian Authors or Artists; Beauty of Friendship; What the U.F.W.A. Means to Me.

### CALGARY LOCAL AND MISS MACPHAIL

Mrs. L. McKinnon, Mrs. Briggs, and Miss F. Bateman were the speakers at the last meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local. Miss Bateman spoke on organization matters, and Mrs. McKinnon dealt with the letter of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., to the school children in her constituency. After some discussion, in which it was shown that the members heartily approved the spirit of Miss Macphail's letter, it was decided by resolution to ask the editor of *The U.F.A.* to publish this letter in the paper. Mrs. Briggs then read an interesting paper on the sugar-beet industry.

The collection of the meeting was donated to the Travellers' Aid fund, and it was decided to make a contribution to the Junior Conference fund. Plans were made for the next meeting, which is to take the form of a picnic at St. George's Island.

## FURTHER EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Salaries, Inspection, Certificates—By LEONA R. BARRITT

"Teaching rewards should bear a definite relation to the expense and time incurred in securing the higher certificate. Salaries ought, accordingly, to be based on the kind of certificate held. There should be a legal minimum salary for each kind . . . first class 15 per cent more than second, and upward. A second year in the same community might be awarded a Provincial grant of say \$5 a month, a third year with \$10, and a fourth and subsequent year with \$15. This to be in addition to any local increase."

So says our Rural School Specialist.

With the first statement all thinking people will readily agree; but post-war depression and more crying needs elsewhere have obviously made the suggestion re Provincial grants impossible at this stage of the game. I use the quotation to show how necessary continuity of service is considered, provided always that it is of the right kind; and also, that governments have some responsibility in such matters. Surely this is a new and needed orientation toward rural education.

### IS RURAL LOSS SURPRISING?

In the cities there is a graduated scale of teachers' salaries, depending upon the grade of certificate held, and the report of the inspector or superintendent, increased for each year of service until a certain maximum is reached. In the average rural school no distinction is made between first and second class, nor is there any stated increase as an encouragement for a continued term of service.

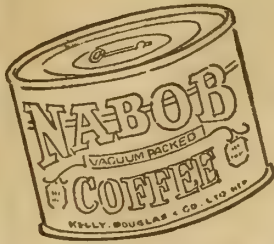
Too often the request for more salary would be the signal for dismissal. Under these conditions, along with all our other rural inconveniences, is it any wonder that we lose our best teachers to the towns and cities?

To return to the question of supervision, referred to in previous articles. A start was made in the Province of Manitoba when the municipality of Miniota, eight or nine years ago, elected a municipal Board, made the municipality the unit for taxation, and employed a superintendent for all the schools in the municipality. The testimony of observers is that, great as are the advantages of the system in every other way, the superintendent is the best feature of the whole scheme. Just recently, when the trustees' convention met, this question of supervision was discussed, and the account given states that Manitoba will in all probability have supervision of its rural schools in the near future.

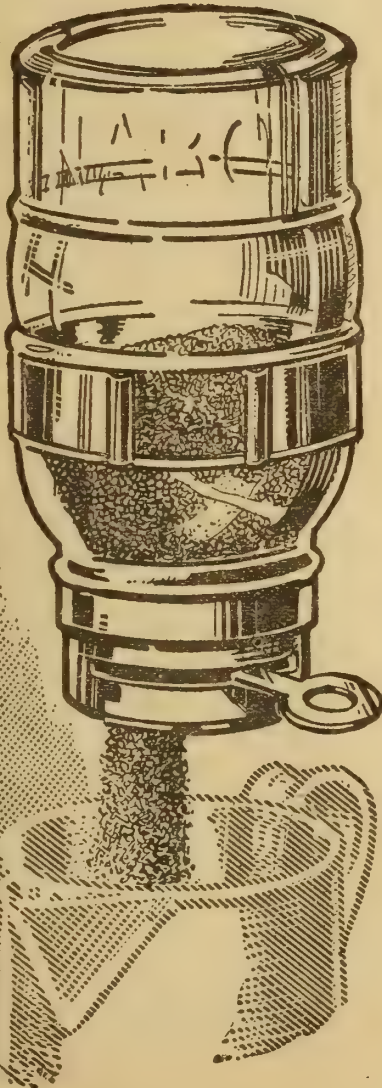
### TO SECURE GREATER EFFICIENCY

Our cities, where our educational system works with the greatest efficiency, have supervision through both principal and superintendent, and this with experienced teachers in all the rooms. Why should not we, who have all the handicaps, and who need it far more than they? Our young teachers would be helped, encouraged and directed in their work, pupils and district would get better service, and school boards would know with some degree of certainty whether or not they were getting value for their money. The retardation so noticeable in rural schools today would not exist among normally





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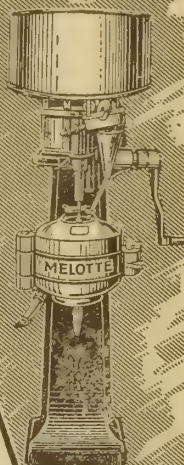
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bright children, neither would the dishonest practice of promoting children who are unfit and who must sooner or later be placed where they belong, thereby bringing down the wrath of parents upon a perfectly innocent and conscientious successor, with all the disastrous consequences such antagonism entails.

In the meantime what are we going to do? Until such time as municipalities awake to their responsibility for education, and finances permit, it seems to me that matters could be helped greatly by an inspector giving a whole day to the rural school once during each term—twice in the year. Say an inspector comes in September and again in May, each time carefully checking up the different classes. If no change of teacher has taken place in the meantime, the progress made would be an indication of the teacher's ability. Strengths and weaknesses would be discovered, aid could be given, cases of retardation looked into and advice given to school boards.

This method would also furnish a fairly reliable basis of teacher rating to be supplied to the Department of Education. Strong, proven teachers of high rating could, with no injustice to anybody, be omitted from this half-yearly inspection, and attention concentrated on the weaker schools. This plan would involve an increase in the number of Provincial inspectors, but it should result in vastly increased efficiency, if the inspector does his duty. If he is indifferent, then let us stand together and demand that his place be filled by some one with an appreciation of the demands of the New Rural Life. That is your business and mine as taxpayers, and as guardians of the new generation. It is the indifferent and ignorant public that make the indifferent official. Further than that; in our plea for economy let us remember that when economy is carried to the stage where efficiency becomes non-existent, it is no longer economy; it is sheer folly and waste.

### HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

One more recommendation of Dr. Foght in connection with teachers' certificates might well be looked into by the Department of Education. I refer to High School Certificates. These, he contends, should be granted to students who have completed two full years at a university of recognized standing and who have taken at least 36 weeks of professional training. As it is possible to obtain such a standing through the summer schools of this Province, thus debarring no teacher who has the ambition, these certificates should be made obligatory in the near future for all who attempt to teach the high school work of the village or two-room school. It is certainly a poor comment upon our system when the teacher of grade XI standing is found teaching grade XI. In rare cases the experiment might work successfully, but it goes without saying that the academic standing is far too low. Yet, unfortunately, graduates from just such schools enter Normal every year. These in turn become our rural teachers.

The paths leading to the position of teacher in the little red school-house are many and various, but every path should be jealously guarded, from the elementary school right through to the permanent certificate. So much depends upon the teacher.

In the next article we shall deal with the Rural High School.

Have you sent in your contribution  
to the Junior Conference Fund?



## Among the Juniors

### RAISING FUNDS FOR CONFERENCE

Fred Waters, of Bon Accord Junior Local, sends a copy of a poster to show how "we juniors are raising our funds for the great week." The poster advertises a picnic and dance on June 3rd, with a program of sports of all kinds, including baseball and basketball games, and dancing in the evening.

### "BOOST CONFERENCE WEEK"

A message from Charlie Mills, Junior President, in the Junior U.F.A. Sentinel, suggests that the slogan from now on should be "Boost Conference Week." Mr. Mills urges every Junior Local, and every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local to do their utmost to send some young person to represent their community, so that this may be the biggest and most successful Conference yet.

### CREATING INTEREST

"Creating Interest in Junior Work" is the title of a stimulating little article by Miss Esther I. Strandquist in the last issue of the Junior U.F.A. Sentinel. "In many associations the work is done by two or three members," she writes, "and the rest sit back and look on. I hope our Junior Locals do not fall into this state, because it is far from being interesting, and the few members that do the work will soon get tired of all the responsibility. It is far more interesting for all to do a little, and all enjoy the same. In this way there is no chance for a stranger to feel left out or not wanted."

### CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 14)

great manufacturing plants, and transportation facilities developed in the last few generations must be a curse to us rather than a blessing. Surely such cannot be the case. Surely it must be easier for a family to exist on a homestead partly ready for the plow and partly covered with light brush, and within a day's drive of a railroad station, than it was for a family to exist on a parcel of land covered with heavy timber and with no market within reachable distance.

### ARE CONDITIONS RIPE FOR IMMIGRATION NOW?

Government interference can ripen anything. If the Government proposes to allow one bird to be driven off its nest by the thunderbolt of privately controlled short term loans, and is going to establish another on the same nest by means of a Government controlled loan of three decades duration, then the time may be ripe for new birds, but it is just as ripe for a fair deal to the old one. Other things being equal, and it is up to us to see that they are equal, inexperienced settlers, to be a success are likely to need just as good or better prices than those under which experienced settlers have failed. But is wheat higher than last year? Not that we know of. Are hogs or cattle higher, or is butter higher or oats or barley or hay higher than last year or the year before? We are not sure that the present level of prices for farm products can be maintained for any number of years hence.

Why does the Government of the Dominion of Canada not endeavor to establish such conditions in the country, as will hold her citizens here rather than attempt to bring in new ones to make up for those who leave? In the year 1920 the Government deliberately turned the wheat farmers of the prairies, over to the

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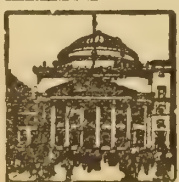
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tender mercies of the speculators after having given them the advantages of orderly marketing for a few years. It was like the Romans withdrawing from England and leaving the people to the mercy of the Picts and Scots, after having disarmed them, and built roads whereby now their enemies could raid and plunder them. That withdrawal of a marketing service drove thousands of efficient farmers from the country through the consequent, greater than necessary, slump in the prices of farm products. The subsequent revival of a similar marketing service, the Pools, not only for wheat but for other farm products, has re-established the farming industry.

The financiers drove settlers from the farms by inflation and deflation. The railways drove people out by impossible freight rates (40 cents per bushel then, as against 16 2-3 cents per bushel now from this point). The Dominion Government not only allowed all this, but threw the marketing of wheat over to the speculators. The farmers couldn't stick, but left by the thousands. The farm movement of the West is establishing order out of chaos. It has fought for and obtained lower freight rates, it has established orderly marketing of farm products. The deflation of finance has already had its damnable effect, and now, the financial corporations and the C.P.R. with the results of incalculable human grief on their hands (e.g., the thousands of abandoned homes) say, the time is ripe for immigration. More economic "cannon fodder."

### ONLY REAL IMMIGRATION

The Western Pools are the only real immigration agency in Canada. The farm movement of Canada is the only force in the Dominion which has consistently worked towards making successful immigration possible. Let it continue to improve the conditions under which Canadian agriculture exists, till "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose." "Then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing." When the Canadian farmer starts to sing, then the citizens of other lands will hear him and enquire, and he will say to his own or his wife's friends or relations, come along and we will give you all the assistance you need.

The chief boosters for immigration, now, I firmly believe, are the very ones who have been responsible for driving so many farmers off the land in the past few years (viz., the financial corporations and the C.P.R.) There was no compromise, they must have their "pound of flesh." Now they want the Government to help them bring in settlers to the abandoned farms. If they had had their way entirely, conditions would still be such that immigrants couldn't possibly succeed. But the farm movement has improved agricultural conditions in Canada, and big business wants to exploit the results of their labors.

### "WATER FLOWS TO ITS OWN LEVEL"

"Water flows to its own level." This is an old and true saying. If you pump or assist immigration into a district under pressure, you are likely to have to keep that pressure constantly applied. Do you want to do that? Manufacturing in Canada was assisted only as a temporary policy, and behold the assistance has become practically permanent, bearing so hard on agriculture that the proposal now is to assist agriculturists. It is like the calf getting so big and the cow so thin that the calf is beginning to think it



should give a little milk for the cow. If the immigrant could get, in Canada, a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, instead of having to pay a dollar ten or a dollar thirty-five for it on account of assisting the manufacturer he might survive without assistance. Throw off the burdens from the back of Canadian agriculture and she won't need any assistance. If the Government assists everybody in Canada to the extent of 20 per cent, then everybody in Canada will have to pay around 30 per cent to the Government in order to get back 20 per cent. The net loss of the 10 per cent would be required for official salaries for collecting and disbursing the amounts.

#### IS TO BE BORN IN CANADA A HANDICAP?

Oh, but, somebody says the Government intends to assist only people from other lands. Let me ask, have we come to the time when to be born in Canada is to be born under a handicap? Are Canadian born to be abandoned to the merciless economic powers, by their own Government, while foreign-born are to be assisted into the country and sheltered by that Government under a thirty-year contract? If this is to be the case, the opponent of discrimination, the lover of the justice which "exalteth a nation," the upholder of "equal rights for all," the true patriot will say, "Oh, Canada!" in the same tone as the stabbed Julius Caesar said "And you, Brutus!"

They say that taxes will be lighter if we have more population. Yes, but if part of that population is assisted, the balance of the population will have to be taxed more heavily in order to provide that assistance.

If a greater population is beneficial why doesn't the government establish a boot and shoe factory, a clothing factory or a pork packing plant in the Peace River country? It would bring in population and help pay taxes, but would the manufacturers allow such a Government enterprise for a minute? No! They won't even allow useful manufacture in prisons, so that such institutions should not be a burden on the taxpayer. The farmer is supposed to allow his business to be interfered with and upset by the boosters behind the Government and he is simply told that it is good for him and he is supposed to believe it.

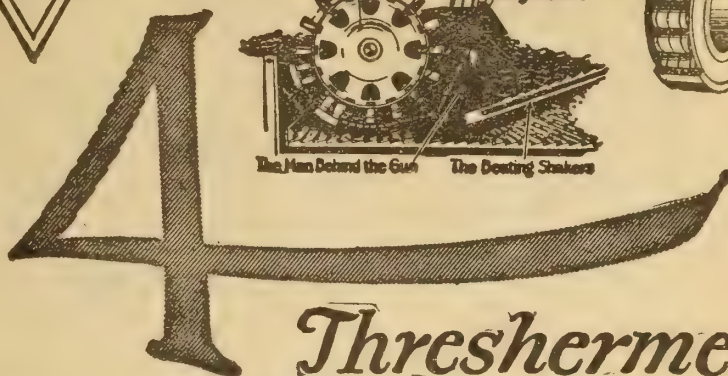
#### DON'T NEED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

The law of supply and demand will look after the situation very nicely. If the demand for farm products increases and there is a consequent rise in the price of such, then the prosperity of the farmer will attract others from his own or other lands, to share his prosperity, and his condition will be quickly levelled to that of other parts. We do not need Government interference to rush in settlers before our condition has even come to a par with that of other occupations.

The delegate who spoke so eloquently in favor of bringing in immigrants who would increase our production had a big resolution in favor of establishing a farm bureau, run by the Government which would tell us along what lines we should limit our production, lest we should have too great a surplus and consequently too great a fall in price in that product.

One newspaper critic of the U.F.A. resolution quotes a U.F.A. delegate as saying that the sentiments expressed by the Convention were "the very quintessence of selfishness." To shout about selfishness in the business world, is about as useless as shouting it in the Central African jungles, to a herd of buffalo, and

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saying, "you very selfish buffalo, why do you stay so close together, here is a very unselfish hyena that wants a little buffalo meat."

"You are endeavoring to build up a civilization on a bushel of wheat," was another thundering condemnation by the same delegate. Let us say, yes! on a bushel of wheat, a basket of eggs, a pail of milk, or a shipment of live stock. The Greeks built their civilization on the backs of the "Helots" (slaves) who raised the wheat. A great portion of the civilization of today is built on the backs of toilers who themselves do not enjoy that leisure necessary for education, music, literature, art or other culture. I take the delegate's intended condemnation as a mighty compliment, and thank God that the farm movement is trying to found a new civilization, not just for the few, but for all, on the products of old mother earth and not on the backs of any of those who strive to win those products from her. We want to see culture in the farm home in as high a degree as it exists in any other. We want our exploiters to come or be brought to the position where they can truthfully say "I am among you as he that serveth."

### POPULATION WE HAVE LOST

Just a closing word about the population we have lost or still may lose. Here is a man who owes 10 thousand dollars. His outfit was once worth 20 thousand dollars. Now it is only worth 5 thousand dollars. He can't pay twice what the outfit is worth, nobody else can either, yet his creditors hold him to it. Why does he stay in the country facing the impossible? Maybe he loves the Union Jack. Possibly the same instinct that holds the wild horse to his familiar stamping ground holds him. Maybe his children were born there or possibly he has nothing to move with or nothing to move to. But move he must, and that clear out of the country, or be an economic slave for life. Suppose the government said to his creditors: "If this man leaves the country you will sell his outfit for five thousand dollars and you will have to pay the costs out of that, and you will get a good deal less than five thousand out of the proceeds. Therefore, it would be better for you to accept from that man, without cost, the present value of his holdings and give him time on the said amount, than to force him off and bring an inexperienced stranger on who is far less likely to be able to meet an equal obligation. It would be better for you, Mr. Creditor, and the Province would be holding its population."

No creditor ever figured to loan more than half the value of a property, and if he obtains, later on, the full value of the property, has he lost anything in reality? Must the debtor, after borrowing half the value of his property, pay back twice the value of his property or leave the country? Surely when, through the inflation and deflation of our currency, the dollar that was borrowed represented sometimes only one-fourth the human labor that must now be given to pay that dollar back, it cannot be called extravagant to look for some adjustment to meet an impossible situation.

### FARMER HAD NOTHING TO SAY

A man borrows ten thousand bottles of cream and is to pay back eleven thousand in one year. He borrowed half pint bottles. His creditor calls on him to pay back one quart bottles or four times as much as he borrowed. He says that is one-fourth justice and three-fourths rob-

bery. The creditor says you have nothing to say about the size of the bottle, we look after that. Just so, the farmer had nothing to say about the amount of stuff his borrowed dollar would buy, or the amount of stuff he has to sell to pay a dollar back. The value of a dollar, before it became due, had probably doubled or quadrupled, but what farmer could change that? Does Alberta want more producers or more population? Is the right of contract more sacred to the government than the securing of fundamental justice? We cannot control the money powers of the world, but we can make adjustments to avoid some of the evils engineered by them. Shall we refuse to do so? Shall the farmer who borrowed half but owes twice what he is worth be given a long term chance at his own land at a fair value, the same as the immigrant is to be given? I would rather see the Government of the Province of Alberta make it possible for one hopeless debtor, to have a fair chance to stay in the Province, than to bring in one thousand immigrants and allow economic forces to push the old timer out. The debt will adjust itself to the value of the property after the settler has gone, why not see that the debt is adjusted to the value of the property and ask the settler to stay? Adjust the debt now and then, as Fisher says, "Stabilize the Dollar" so that it will be a just measure of value henceforth and no further adjustment be necessary for ever.

"New occasions teach new duties,  
Time makes ancient good uncouth.  
We must upward still and onward,  
Who would keep abreast of Truth."

"Lo, before us gleam her camp fires."  
A survey of precedents will not often give inspiration for a new task.

I. V. MACKLIN.

Grande Prairie, Alta.

### RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVES INVITE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS (Co-operative News Service)

In order to strengthen friendly relations between the Russian co-operative movement and the co-operative movements of other countries, as well as to give the latter an opportunity to view the great progress made by co-operation in the Soviet Union during the last few years, the Centrosoyus (Central Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the Soviet Union) has invited a number of co-operative organizations to send delegations there this summer. The invitation has been extended to the British co-operative wholesales, Co-operative Union and Women's Guild, and to central co-operative organizations in Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Austria and the United States.

With a membership of 11,850,000 the Soviet Union now boasts the largest consumers' co-operative movement in the world. Its membership has more than doubled in the last three years. The Russian co-operatives are affiliated with the International Co-operative Alliance, the world organization of the co-operative movement, and have long maintained relations with the movement in other countries involving large-scale business transactions.

### COAL PRODUCTION

The total coal production in the Province for 1926 was 5,608,908 tons, and there was a total of 341 mines operating during the year, with 273 in operation when the year closed. The total men employed was 8,723.



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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

## How Alberta Dairy Producers Can Profit by Experience of Land O' Lakes Creamery

The Land O' Lakes Creameries, incorporated, of the state of Minnesota, is the largest co-operative creamery association in the world. It is made up of over 400 co-operative creameries. Last year this association handled approximately eighty million pounds of butter, which is about four times the total production for the Province of Alberta.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' TRANSFORMATION

In answer to a questionnaire sent out by the Secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool, the following answers were given by A. J. McGuire, General Manager of the Land O' Lakes Creameries. About twenty-five years ago Minnesota was to a great extent a grain growing state. Many of its creameries at that time only had sufficient volume to operate during the summer months. To-day Minnesota is the largest butter producing state across the line, and through co-operation, winter production has so increased that there is very little difference between the cost of manufacturing during the winter and summer months.

We are printing below the questions asked by the Secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool and the answers given by Mr. McGuire:—

**Question:** What is the total production of butter fat in the state of Minnesota for butter purposes? **Answer:** Two hundred and twenty-five million pounds.

**Question:** How many creameries are there in the State of Minnesota? **Answer:** 817.

**Question:** How many of the above creameries are co-operative? **Answer:** 647.

**Question:** What is the average yearly production of butter per co-operative creamery? **Answer:** Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

**Question:** What is the average area served per co-operative creamery? **Answer:** A radius of 2½ to 10 miles.

**Question:** Are the members of your co-operative creameries on a contract basis? **Answer:** Yes, to some extent. We advise it for all new co-operative creameries.

**Question:** Do you make payments to your producers on a daily, weekly or monthly basis? **Answer:** In most cases we pay on a monthly basis; some bi-monthly. We will pay the farmer a cash advance when requested. A few pay cash.

**Question:** On what grading system do you pay for cream? **Answer:** We pay 3 cents premium for sweet cream.

**Question:** Does the individual member pay costs of delivery of his cream to the creamery or are costs pooled? **Answer:** Farmers are responsible for delivery. In most cases these costs are pooled.

**Question:** What is the average cost per lb. butter fat of placing your cream in the creamery from the producer's

farm? **Answer:** When hauling is hired, the cost runs from two to three cents per pound.

**Question:** What is the average cost of manufacturing butter? **Answer:** Three cents per pound.

**Question:** What is the average price the producer received for his butter fat last year? **Answer:** 47 cents.

**Question:** What was the average price the association sold its butter for, basis F.O.B., point of manufacture? **Answer:** 41.5 cents.

**Question:** What was the average over-run? **Answer:** 23.8 per cent.

From the above information the following deductions can be made:—

That the foundation of the Land O' Lakes creamery association, composed of small co-operative creameries manufacturing about a quarter of a million pounds of butter from cream produced within a comparatively few miles of the creamery, permits the producer to deliver a very high quality of sweet cream. The average production of the twelve creameries operated by the Alberta Dairy Pool last year was 260 thousand pounds.

### THE OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCE

The outstanding difference between the success of the Alberta Dairy Pool and the Land O' Lakes Creameries is that the Land O' Lakes Creameries paid 5½ cents more for butter fat than they received for butter, while the Alberta Dairy Pool received slightly more for butter than was paid to the producer for butter fat. Thus there is a difference of several cents between what the producer received in Minnesota and what the producer received in Alberta. How can this be accounted for? How can the Land O' Lakes Creameries pay 5½ cents more for butterfat than they receive for butter?

In the first place the Land O' Lakes sold their butter for nearly 9 cents more than the Alberta Dairy Pool. This is due entirely to the tariff of 16 cents against the importation of Canadian butter into the United States. In view of this tariff Alberta butter sold very well according to last year's world markets. Now when butter is selling at 45 cents per pound the over-run is worth 10 cents, when butter is selling for 32½ cents per pound the over-run is worth only 7 cents. Thus this difference in the price of butter enables the producer in Minnesota to receive 3 cents a pound more than the producer in Alberta.

### PROBLEM OF MANUFACTURING COSTS

The other reason why the producer in Minnesota receives more than the Alberta producer is due to the cost of manufacturing butter. Our problem in Alberta is, therefore, how to reduce the costs of manufacturing Alberta butter. The average cost of manufacturing, plus the cost of delivering cream to the creamery in Minnesota, is about 5½ cents per pound

This is about the average cost of manufacturing, including the cost of delivery, for the Alberta Pool Creameries during the flush months of summer. During the winter period, which runs on an average of about seven months, the cost of manufacturing Alberta butter is twice as high as in the summer months. Why? Simply because of lack of volume. There is as much cream produced during the four summer months from the middle of May to the middle of September as there is during the other eight months of the year. During these eight months the same over-head expenses on the creameries must be paid. The technical men, required for manufacturing butter, must be kept in the employ of the creamery, and it is these items which explain why the producer in Alberta does not receive as much for his butterfat as the producer in Minnesota. In Minnesota there are silos on 54 out of every 100 farms. In Alberta the silo is yet in its infancy. Therefore our greatest problem is to find some way of stimulating winter production. It has been done in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the two great dairying states across the line, which have a winter climate much similar to our own. What can be done across the line can be done in Alberta.

Minnesota is about one quarter the area of Alberta, but in that area there are 817 creameries. In Alberta we have 99. About one-half of these are signed up to work with the Alberta Dairy Pool. This year each one of these creameries must stand its own handling and manufacturing costs. Therefore the profits that the producer will earn depend to a very large degree upon the volume which is delivered to each of these creameries. An under-fed creamery can no more pay a profit than an under-fed cow. Let us, through co-operation, follow the example of Minnesota and do everything possible to increase our winter production and make each of our co-operative creameries pay us dividends equal to those paid by the Co-operative creameries of Minnesota.

### ALBERTA CAN PROFIT BY MINNESOTA'S EXAMPLE

What Minnesota has done Alberta can do. It will only come through the united co-operative efforts of the dairy producers of our Province. Let us therefore promote cow testing associations among our producers, which is the first step towards increasing winter production. The farmer who is willing to test his cows and get rid of the poor producers will be willing to co-operate to see that the same system is applied to our creameries. We are in the same stage that Minnesota was in twenty-five years ago. Let us profit from her experience and make Alberta the greatest dairy producing Province of Canada.

### ANSWERING THE GRAIN TRADE

(Continued from Page 17)

be bound by the contract, as long as he raises wheat in Alberta. Their dexterity at juggling words and phrases appears to be equally unprincipled whether referring to the living or the dead, for even a superficial examination of the Pool contract



shows that no reference is made to the heirs or beneficiaries of a deceased Pool member. Clause twenty-two applies only to persons into whose hands the control of wheat belonging to a Pool member has passed, during the life time of the member, and is a protection to the Pool, and to each member individually, in that it lessens the possibility of fraudulent transfers of the title to wheat into the names of persons who would dispose of it through the grain trade.

#### Pool Now Making Out Cheques to Pay Interest on 1924 Elevator Reserves

The arguments used on page 8 and the first half of page 9 of the booklet are regarding the deductions for the elevator fund and the commercial reserve. We have already answered them. The Pool has always credited all members with interest on their contribution to the elevator reserve and is now making out the cheques to pay interest on the deductions from the proceeds of the 1924 crop. The grain trade's contention that the Pool does not guarantee service for the deductions which it uses to build elevators will sound very strange to those who are so fortunate as to be served by a Pool elevator.

#### The Administration of Our Legal System Involves Rules of Equity as Well as Rules of Law

The phrase "inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate," occurring in clause twenty-four of the Pool contract, has been the target for another of the grain trade's empty and deliberately false criticisms. The words "at law" as used in the clause just mentioned, have a strictly technical meaning which is thoroughly understood by those of the grain trade who ask the misleading questions: Why cannot the Pool contract rest upon the general laws of the land, as do other contracts? Why should the Pool require preferential legislation and take the position that "the remedy at law would be inadequate to protect its contract?"

The administration of our legal system involves two quite distinct sets of rules and principles. On one hand, there are the rules of Law, on the other, the rules of Equity. The former provide remedies by enforcing the payment of damages in specified sums of money; the latter provide further remedies by the way of injunction or by decreeing that the contract be specifically performed. When the remedy provided by the rules of Law is not sufficient to fully compensate a plaintiff for damage suffered, it is customary to call in the rules of Equity for additional relief.

When the Wheat Pool contract adopts the phrase (which is universally used in the business world), that the "remedy at law is inadequate"—the reference is entirely to the remedy provided by the rules of Law, as distinguished from Equity and contains no suggestion that the Pool contract is unable to stand on its own feet before the usual courts of the land, and according to our customary legal principles.

#### Why the Pool is Renewing Its Contracts in 1927

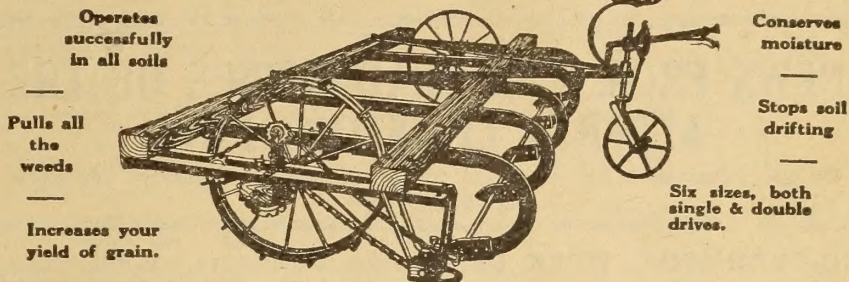
The booklet concluded by asking the question why farmers should be in a hurry to sign the new contract. Our answers are: No. 1—We wish to avoid the confusion of having thousands of contracts coming into the Pool office each day next winter when the staff is working overtime doing all the work connected with receiving grain. No. 2—We wish to keep the members of the Pool staff busy during the summer months. Due to

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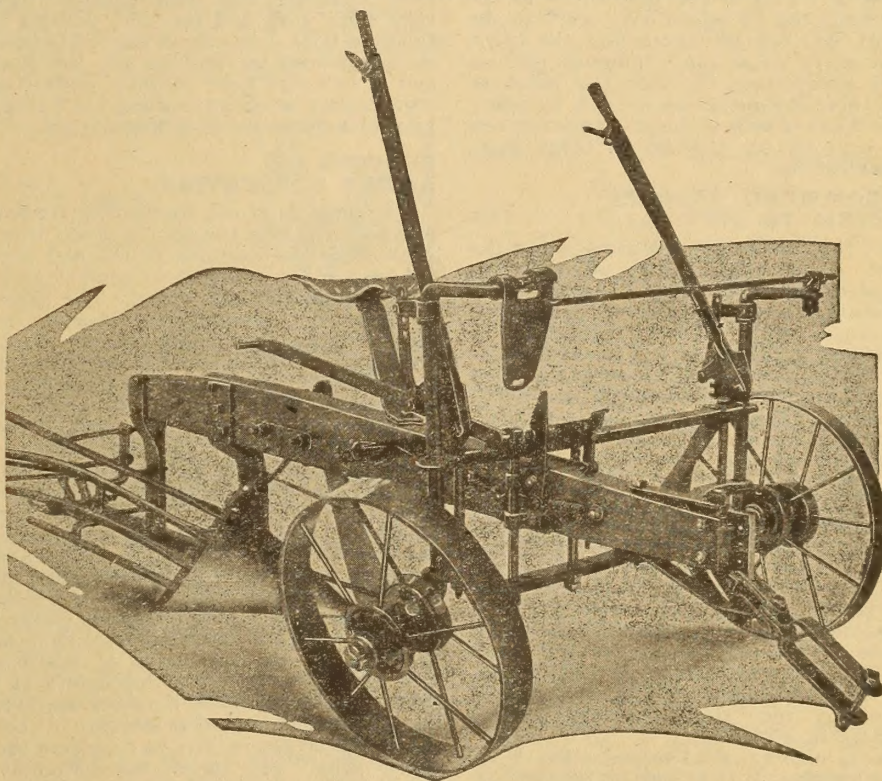
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the nature of the grain business employees usually have to work overtime in the autumn and winter and have a soft time in the summer. To receive over 40,000 contracts entails an enormous amount of clerical work such as filing, recording, posting all the necessary books, etc., which work can be done in the slack months with little or no extra expense. No. 3—We wish to give farmers ample time to sign the contracts and avoid the expense of attempting to secure fifty thousand members in a few weeks.

We are giving all Pool members until August, 1928, to sign the contract without any expense to them. No. 4—We are convinced that the Alberta Wheat Pool is a permanent institution and we do not need to wait until the last minute to see if the farmers will sign a new contract. We know the farmers will want to continue their own institution which has been of so much benefit to them. No. 5—We are merely meeting the persistent demand of our members by sending them contracts to be signed.

## Political Activity Aids Co-operatives

To disprove the contention sometimes made by co-operators that the co-operative movement suffers from undertaking political activities (states the Co-operative News Service, under the above heading), the British Co-operative Party in its monthly notes for speakers has published statistics showing the position of leading British co-operative societies in 1918 before they took up political work, and again in 1926 after they had been closely identified with political activities for a number of years. Total membership of the ten societies listed increased from 383,231 to 756,387 during the period, and total business from \$58,409,000 to \$112,160,000. Capital and reserves increased correspondingly.

## NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-Operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

### CO-ORDINATING WORK OF THREE POOLS

An interprovincial conference of the three Livestock Pools was held in Regina on May 4th and 5th. Roy McPhail and Mr. Ingaldson represented the Manitoba Pool; W. D. McKay and P. E. Roblin represented Saskatchewan, and M. A. McMillan and A. B. Claypool represented Alberta. This is the first effort to co-ordinate the Livestock Pool work in the three Western Provinces and the spirit that prevailed at the Conference showed very clearly that the aims and ideals of the three organizations were in harmony and that the closest working together can be expected in the future from these organizations.

### RECOMMEND ALBERTA SYSTEM TO MANITOBA

At the present time Manitoba has the least organization work perfected in livestock matters. There are now five contract associations delivering stock in Manitoba and at a recent conference in Winnipeg represented by some 80 livestock men of the Province it was decided that they proceed as fast as possible to organize other contract shipping associations with a view of co-ordinating these numerous shipping Associations into one Provincial body, and a Provincial body of nine members was named at that meeting to proceed with this organization. The Manitoba Government has used the interest from Manitoba's share of the Wheat Pool money to form a co-operative marketing board to assist in enterprises of this kind. This Board has in the course of the last two months, after careful study of livestock marketing in the three Provinces, recommended a system for Manitoba very similar to the system adopted in Alberta.

Saskatchewan Pool organization have been working on their sign-up for the last year and a half, have reached their objective, have their permanent board elected, and instructions from their Convention to commence operations on May 15th or as soon after as practical. They expect to be in business by June 1st. They have 52 associations organized throughout the Province to carry on co-operative shipping and while very few of these Associations have any experience, yet it is anticipated that their progress from now on will be sure.

### THE SITUATION IN ALBERTA

The situation in Alberta is of course known to all the U.F.A. readers, being the perfecting of 32 contract associations

which are and have been delivering stock for some time. The Provincial Pool which if a federation of these 32 shipping associations, have been handling stock since January 1926 through the United Livestock Growers whom they have been associated with and have been using as their selling agents. The Convention of the A.C.L.P. in Edmonton in March gave the Board instructions, as soon as practical, to create their own Agency which they could own and control. Alberta is the only Pool of the three which has been in actual business, and for the last year and a half has been steadily perfecting organization work while using the United Livestock Growers as selling agents.

### PURPOSE OF REGINA CONVENTION

The purpose of the Regina Convention was to harmonize the efforts of the three Provincial organizations to the end that they would not develop in conflict or in competition with one other. The desire is that the relationship between the three organizations on the various Western Canada markets will be in harmony at all times. That the closest interchange of market information of all kinds be available for the use of all three Pools. There will be a co-ordinating body created that will work with a view of preventing conflict between these organizations and guiding the organization and marketing methods towards a common end, and further, that can facilitate and investigate the development of interprovincial and export trade. Then the need is felt that there should be a body clothed with the authority and responsibility of speaking for the producers of Western Canada in all matters of legislation and trade practices affecting livestock marketing and production. For instance, at the recent conference in Ottawa regarding the Bacon Hog Policy much more strength would have been gained for the producers of Western Canada if an interprovincial organization had represented the producers with a crystallized view and opinion from the three Provinces rather than the more disorganized representation that was made by the Provincial organizations individually.

W. D. McKay presided at the Conference and Grant Thomson, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Pool, kindly gave his assistance as secretary at the meeting. This meeting is a forerunner of further meetings which we think will consolidate the efforts of the Livestock Pools in Western Canada and will render much valuable assistance to the producers in the future.

### KANSAS CONFERENCE REPORTS IN NEXT ISSUE

In the next issue of *The U.F.A.* a comprehensive report of the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City, Missouri, will be given. Readers are particularly requested to read the reports from this important gathering. Extra copies may be had on application to the Wheat Pool.

### IMMIGRATION

Following a long and spirited discussion of the immigration question, writes E. J. Irwin, secretary of Maywood Local, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"Resolved that this Local U.F.A. protests against the immigration as carried on by the Dominion Government and the two great railway systems, by which people not suitable for farming are being landed into this country without sufficient funds, to drift into the cities where they will make the unemployed situation more acute.

"Resolved also that we are opposed to the Provincial Government paying an immigration official a large salary where already there are too many agencies at work along that line, while transportation facilities in this Province have to be held up for lack of funds to develop them, thereby keeping back development by settlers already trying to make a living under difficulties."

### ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$ 82.00
Earlie U.F.A. Local.....	5.00
Mike Langan.....	2.00
	<b>\$ 89.00</b>

### TO WHEAT POOL MEMBERS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Now that our new series Wheat Pool contracts (covering the next five year term beginning with 1928 crop) have been mailed out to all Pool members, on record in the first five year term, the Pool wish to draw your attention to the fact that their Edmonton offices at 612-613 McLeod Building are well equipped to handle all the completed contracts handed in there and will also gladly give every assistance to members in filling in and completing these contracts. The Pool head office mention this for the special information of all prospective members who are expecting to be in Edmonton in the near future.



## SEED AND FEED

**FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EARLY** maturing, high yielding Trebi Barley. No. 1 seed, germination 95 per cent in five days. \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Brooks. Two bushel sacks extra at 25c. Bark and Baird, Brooks, Alta.

**SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, BALANCE OF** last year's crop, eligible for Registration as 2nd generation. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. Fanned and sacked, not sealed. 85c bushel. Sacks 25c extra. Leslie Marr, Millet.

**NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES, IRISH** Cobblers, Ohio, Bovees, Table Talk, \$1.30 and \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large quantities. Mission Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED,** heavy seed, pure and clean. Eight cents per lb. Sample on request. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

**FOR SALE—HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER** Seed, White Dutch 55c, Mammoth Red 50c, Alaswede 35c per pound. Don H. Bark, Brooks, Alberta.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE.** 8½ cents per pound; anything over 100 pounds for less; sacks extra. Cleaned, scarified, tested. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND WEE** McGregor Potatoes, fine stock. \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Gadsby. R. Airey, Gadsby.

## POULTRY

**ORDER EARLY — HATCHING EGGS. LETH-**bridge Experimental Farm strain, Barred Rocks, winter layers. First order from each post office will be filled for \$1.00 per setting of 15. Other orders \$1.50 per setting. Special prices for big orders. Apply to Mrs. Alice Larson, Raymond, Alberta.

**PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS** 15—\$2.00 45—\$5.00 100—\$8.00. Special for May and June. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta.

**FAMOUS B.C. BABY CHICKS—BRED FROM HENS** with high official records from 180-300 Eggs, for May and June delivery. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Feeding Instructions free. B.C. Breeders have shipped over 300,000 Chicks to the Prairies this season, which proves the Superiority of our Birds. If you want Pullets that have the "Lay" bred into them, buy B.C. Chicks. Write to the Canadian Poultry World, 500 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C.

**DANIELS IDEAL WHITE ROCKS HATCHING** Eggs, high producing strain, special strain mated to rooster with records from 254 to 272 on dam's side, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORNS.** Exhibition Production Cockerels. Baby Chicks. Eggs. Mating List. Wetherall, 3619 13-A Street West, Calgary.

**EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM AP-**proved Pen of Proven Producers. \$1.50 for setting of 15. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Nanton.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS—**From heavy layers, mated with cockerels from Registered cockerel, with Egg record 256 eggs. Strictly fresh, well packed. 15 Eggs, \$1.50. 100—\$8.00. Jessie McDuffe, Minburn, Alberta.

**PUREBRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—**From selected layers, headed by Lethbridge Experimental Farm males. \$1.50 per 15. A. McLean, Sunnynook, Alta.

**ORDERS TAKEN FOR R.C. RHODE ISLAND** Red Eggs and Baby Chicks. Select R.O.P. Pens and range flocks. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

**HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK** direct from third prize pen Agassia egg laying contest. Price \$7.00 hundred; \$65.00 thousand. Write for prices on young stock. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

**JUNE CHICKS FROM THE LARGEST TRAP-**nesting plant in Canada at half price. No. 1 Mating—230 to 301 eggs—\$15.00 per 100. No. 2 Mating—200 to 229 eggs—\$12.50 per 100. No. 3—180 to 199 eggs—\$10.00 per 100. Above prices f.o.b. Cloverdale. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bolivar Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale, B.C.

**FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, S.C. RHODE** Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$2.00 per setting of fifteen and \$10.00 per hundred. Apply, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

**STOP, LOOK AND READ—OUR SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn Chix are giving satisfaction wherever shipped. June prices will surprise you. Price list on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.

## CLASSIFIED SECTION

## WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. (ON AND AFTER JUNE 15th THE RATE WILL BE FIVE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION).

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale." contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A."  
Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

## FARM LANDS

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER RANCH FOR** sale. State cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND 150 ACRES EXCHANGE** small Alberta farm. "We trade everything." Wittichen's Ltd., Calgary.

**FOR SALE—THIRTY-THREE ACRES, FINE BLACK** soil, good buildings, near school, railroad. Good home for retired farmer or one wishing to educate children. Write for price and terms. Will Truckenmiller, Blackfalds, Alberta.

We hale  
to Crow

but—

THE U.F.A.

CLASSIFIED SECTION  
GETS RESULTS

Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofteld, in a letter dated March 8, 1927, says:

"Please continue my ad of 222 wheat. I am pleased with answers."

Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, wrote on April 6th, 1927:

"Please continue our ad in your paper (on R.I. Red eggs and baby chicks). We find it a good investment."

## LEGAL AND PATENTS

**FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLI-**citors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 207 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

**DICKSON & PATERSON—BARRISTERS, SOLI-**citors and Conveyancers. 503 Tegner Building, Edmonton. Special attention given to mortgages, foreclosures, collections and probate practice. Money to loan.

W. H. SELLAR  
Barrister and Solicitor  
306 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary  
Phone M7405 Res. Phone M7876

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IMPERIAL BANK BLDG., CALGARY

## FRESH FRUITS

**SPECIAL—COMBINATION FRUIT AND VEGE-**table HAMPER. One-quarter crate berries, three-quarters crate assorted fresh, tender vegetables. Try one. May-June price \$2.50. Later \$2.00 per crate. Write for Fruit price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

**GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.25. 50 LBS. RHUBARB DE-**livered \$2.70. Write for prices of other fruits. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—12-25 TITAN TRACTOR IN GOOD** condition. Sawyer-Massey separator 28-48, used three seasons, good as new complete with all belts and drive belt. Cash price \$1,500. John Deere 25-ft Grain Elevator, good as new. With three H.P. Grain Growers Engine. \$350 cash. L. R. Carlson, Water Glen, Alta.

**FOR SALE—REBUILT 30-60 RUMELY TRACTOR** and 40-64 Rumely Ideal Thresher in very good shape. P. H. Tennis, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**TRUCK OWNERS—STOP SHOVELING, DUMP** your loads. Dependable Hoist Co., Streator, Ill.

**FANNING MILL REPAIRS, ANY MAKE OF MILL,** Wire, Zinc, Chains, Gangs, anything for Grain Cleaning. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

**BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE ON** the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch Winnifred, Alta.

## FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILL-**work, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers Mutual Lumber Co., Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital \$100,000.00. Bankers Royal Bank.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FREE—WONDERFUL RESURRECTION PLANT** for anyone sending fifteen names and addresses of Canadian school children to A1 Specialty Co., Artland, Saskatchewan.

**TENTS—NEW, 8 BY 10, 2 FOOT WALLS, 8 OUNCE** duck. Complete with Poles and Pegs. \$15.95. Heavy halters, reconditioned 75c. Large Packsacks and leather straps, complete, \$1. Carriage paid. British Surplus Supplies Limited, Seventh Avenue, Calgary, Alta.

## NURSERY STOCK

**RHUBARB (VICTORIA) YEARLING PLANTS,** 10—\$1. Asparagus (Washington) yearling plants 40—\$1. Diamond Willow cuttings, 125—\$1. Poplar cuttings 100—\$1. Good condition guaranteed. Delivery prepaid. 10 per cent discount on \$5 or more. Aspen Glen Farm, Faust, Alta.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUNLAP** succeeds where other varieties fail. \$1.75 per hundred postpaid. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C.

## HEALTH

**QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. SEND** address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

**OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY.** Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous Diseases, Piles Specialty.

## SWINE

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES — BRED GILTS.** Farrow July and August. Spring Pigs, No. 1 stock. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

**FOR SALE—PUREBRED DUROC PIGS. FEB-**ruary, March and April litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods  
of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and  
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EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.  
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